Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH... MAY 31, 1844.

THE MILITIA LAW.—Our readers are referred to the explicit and convincing letter of GEO. DARSIE, Esq., our late Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for some interesting information in regard to the new militia law, and the reasons which prompted him to give it his support. These reasons, we think, will convince every unprejudiced and reasonable man who feels for the honor, integrity and welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, that Mr. DARSIE'S motives, as given in this communication, were such as do him honor. We commend the letter to careful attention.

The late election in the Fifth Ward of this city, is making some noise abroad, although hardly one in five of our citizens knew such an election was pending or paid any attention to it. The New York Plebeian, taking its cue from the Post of this city, is in exctacies about it, and ndulges in a wonderful flourish, which the Courier thus humorously notices:

"ASTOUNDING POLITICAL VICTORY!—The "democracy" is looking up; locofocoism is rising, and the lieges are likely, from present appearances, to look upon the culmination in a few days. The principal organ in this city is in extacies and calls upon all concerned to "bring out the big gun," and fire away for victory. There has been a democratic victory—"We have met the enemy and he is ours"—the "sober second thought has prevailed"—Truth is mighty and it *will* prevail, *magnus est veritas, &c.—vox populi vox dei*—"hang out the banner on the outward wall"—the republic is safe—"Molly Jones has got a baby," and Martin Van Buren is about to be President of the United States by acclamation, for—*the democracy has carried the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh!!*"

The fact is, there was no excitement about the election at all, and the contest had nothing to do with national politics whatever. The successful candidate, who happens to be a moderate Locofoco, was elected on account of his personal popularity, and no one but a reckless print like the Post would have thought of claiming a victory The Fifth Ward will give a handsome Whig majority next fall.

The Bargain and Sale Calumny.

An unprincipled Locofoco press is reviving the stale and oft-repeated slander of bargain and sale between Messrs ADAMS and CLAY, in order, if possible, to injure the great and growing popularity of the Farmer of Ashland. Any one who has a particle of respect for the venerable and venerated Adams, and who recollects his solemn asseverations of the falsity of the slander, will need nothing more, but it may please our readers, and call up some recollections of past scenes, to call their attention to the refutation and denunciation of this foul slander in the Senate of the United States fourteen years ago, by Mr. WEBSTER, when no one was found tool-hardy enough to reply.—The Speech was delivered on the 26th of January, 1830, on Mr. Foote's resolution. Mr Webster said:

"But, sir, the coalition! the coalition! 'ay the murdered coalition!' The gentleman asks if I were led or frightened into this debate by the spectre of the coalition! 'Was it the ghost of the murdered coalition, (he exclaims,) which haunted the member from Massachusetts, and which, like the ghost of Banquo, would never down?' 'The murdered coalition!' Sir, this charge of a coalition, in reference to the late Administration, is not original with the honorable member. It did not spring up in the Senate. Whether as a fact, as an argument, or as an embellishment, it is all borrowed. He adopts it, indeed, from a very low origin, and a still lower present condition. It is one of the thousand calumnies, with which the press teemed during an excited political canvass. It was a charge, of which there was not only no proof or probability, but which was, in itself wholly impossible to be true.

No man of common information ever believed a syllable of it. Yet it was of that class of falsehoods, which, by continued repetition, through all the organs of detraction and abuse are capable of misleading those who are already far misled; and of further fanning passions already kindling into flame. Doubtless it served, in its day, and in greater or less degree, the end designed by it. Having done that it has sunk into the general mass of stale and loathed calumnies. It is the very cast-off slough of a polluted and shameless press — Incapable of further mischief, it lies in the sewer, lifeless and despised. It is not now, sir, in the power of the honorable member to give it dignity or decency, by attempting to elevate it, and to introduce it into the Senate — He cannot change it from what it is—an object of general disgust and scorn. On the contrary, the contact, if he chose to touch it, is more likely to drag him down, down, to the place where it lies itself."—[Reg. Deb. vol. VI, p 60.]

The White Slave Slander Nailed.

The following letter, from the National Intelligencer of last Monday, puts at rest completely the malicious "white slave slander" so perseveringly circulated by abolition and Locofoco papers. We will see now if those papers which have so bitterly assailed Mr. Clay on this ground, will have the magnanimity to publish this refutation of the malicious and untounded slander. We must confess we do not look for justice from papers which will take up a reproach against a political opponent on such slight grounds, and so pertinaciously persevere in it, as have the Liberty and Locofoco papers. Though antipodes in every thing else, these two classes of the public press cordially join in slandering Mr. Clay. If a Liberty paper says any thing against slavery, or Van Buren, or Locofocoism in general, or Southern influence, the Locofoco press will pronounce it all false and fanatical and devilish. But let a Liberty paper assail Mr. Clay, and it is to the Locofoco leaders and presses "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ," of the badness of Mr. Clay's character, and is all gulped down with marvellous gusto as true Gospel. So it is with Liberty papers. They will not credit a Locofoco on any subject of politics scarcely, *except* when they slander Henry Clay, and that they must "conscientiously believe." We say, therefore we cannot expect justice from such papers. Many of them—yea most of them—will never let their readers know that Mr. Clay has noticed and refuted the slander, but they will dress up the dead carcass in a new garb and send it forth again to fester and rankle where the truth cannot reach. But the majority of the people will read, and will decide too, to render full justice to "Harry of the West"—such justice as will be rendered by placing him in the chair of state at Washington.

TO THE EDITORS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 25, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit a letter written some weeks since by Mr. Clay, (in reply to a note which I addressed to him at Norfolk, in Virginia, which I have withheld from publication, inasmuch as he was impressed (as expressed in his letter) that I overrated the importance of the charge. Within the last ten days I have received several letters, asking copies of my speech in defence of Mr. Clay, *particularly* upon this charge. I have not yet had the leisure to write out my speech but shall do so at the first convenient moment. In the mean time you will please publish the enclosed, which is a single link in the chain of testimony I have in my possession to nail this charge to the counter as a base *forgery*.

JOHN WHITE.

To Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1844

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your note, bringing to my notice a certificate subscribed by five gentlemen, members of the present House of Representatives, all of them my political opponents, which you inform me is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers. The object of that certificate seems to be to verify the correctness of an extract taken from the National Intelligencer of the 1st of July, 1820. In that extract I am stated by a former member of the House of Representatives (I believe not now living) to have remarked, in a debate which occurred a year before, to the following effect: "If gentlemen will not allow us to 'have black slaves they must let us have *white* 'ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black 'our shoes, and have our wives and daughters 'work in the kitchen."

I think you attach an importance to this miserable attempt to prejudice me which it does not merit. Here is an extract from the files of the Intelligencer, under date near 24 years ago, not from any speech of mine, but from a speech of another member of Congress. He does not undertake to give my *words*, but merely states his impression of the *effect* of certain words used by me a year before.

During the long and arduous discussions of what was called the Missouri question, I was so engrossed with the importance of the subject, and so deeply apprehensive of the awful consequences which it involved, that I never wrote out or corrected any speech of mine made during the progress of the debate. On the last and most important occasion of the agitation of that question, I made an elaborate speech of several hours' duration, no part of which, I believe, was ever reported by any of the stenographers, as it certainly never was by me.

I certainly will not undertake to recite what were the precise words used by me on the occasion of any of the numerous speeches, short or long, which I made in Congress on the Missouri question; but this I will undertake to assert, with the most perfect confidence, that I never used the words, or any words which would bear the import of the extract, to which I have alluded I am confident of it because I never entertained such a sentiment in my life. I never conceived a contingency in which I would favor or countenance reducing white men to slavery. To such an imputation I may oppose the tenor of a whole life, during which my humble exertions have been constanly directed to the preservation of libery at home and the encouragement of its establishment in foreign countries. If I have not been able to extend these exertions to the black race held in bondage in this country, it has been because of considerations and convictions, sincerely and honestly entertained, embracing the peace and happiness of both the white and black races, which have been often presented to the public.

It is quite possible that, in arguing upon the existence of the institution of slavery in this country, I may have contended that the black race supplied those domestic offices which under the names of "help," "menial servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I have ever employed such an argument (of which I have no recollection,) it is apparent how erroneous inferences may have been drawn from it which it did not authorize.

I have no desire to disparage the industry of the wives of any of the certifiers to the extract, nor to boast of that in my own family; but I venture to say that no one of them performs more domestic industry with her own hands than my wife does at Ashland.

I am, with great respect,
your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Hon JOHN WHITE.

The National Locofoco Convention.

The Locofoco Convention in Baltimore re-assembled on Tuesday morning, the resolution of Mr. Saunders, requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Convention to nominate a President and Vice President was the first business. After a long debate, the vote was taken and the resolution carried as follows:

The vote on Mr. Saunders' amendment was then taken by States, as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,		9
New Hampshire,		6
Massachusetts,	5	7
Vermont,	3	3
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	3	3
New York,		36
New Jersey,	7	
Pennsylvania,	12	13
Maryland,	6	2
Delaware,	3	
Virginia,	17	
N. Carolina,	5	5
Georgia,	10	
Alabama,	9	
Mississippi,	6	
Louisiana,	6	
Tennessee,	13	
Kentucky,	12	
Ohio,		23
Indiana,	12	
Illinois,	9	
Michigan,	5	
Missouri,		7
Arkansas,	3	
	148	116

So that Mr. Saunders' amendment, requiring a vote of two-thirds of the Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency was adopted.

A motion was then made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President, pending which a motion was made to adjourn until half past three o'clock, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3½ P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency. The result was as follows:

BALLOTINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Van Buren,	146	127	121	111	103	101	99
Cass,	83	94	92	105	107	116	123
Johnson,	24	35	38	32	29	23	21
Buchanan,	4	9	11	17	26	25	22
Calhoun,	6	1	2	1	1	1	1
Woodbury,	2		2				
Stewart,	1	1					

There are 266 Delegates in the Convention, without South Carolina, which State is not represented. Two-thirds of this number are 178, which vote must be obtained by any candidate who gains the nomination.

At six o'clock P. M. the 8th ballot was called for, when

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, rose and submitted a Resolution that Martin Van Buren, having received a large majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, should be considered the nominee of the Convention.

Objection wa smade when Mr. Miller, after some remarks, asked if his resolution would be entertained provided he modified it so as to make it read that Mr. Van Buren ought to be considered the nominee

The President decided that the Resolution could not be entertained as it was a virtual rescision of the rules which had been adopted in the morning for the government of the Convention. It would be necessary to obtain a vote of two-thirds orescind the rules, and this vote could only be arrived at by two-persons who voted in the majority moving a re-consideration.

Mr. Miller said he knew the resolution would virtually rescind the rule, and that was his object in offering it.

Here the President called the gentleman to order, stating that there was then no motion before the house.

Mr. Miller insisted upon being heard; and here considerable confusion arose. Several members of Ohio were on the floor at once, demanding that Mr. Miller should be heard — Other gentlemen rose simultaneously in different parts of the room, some joining in the demand that he should be heard—others vociferating as loudly against it, and others again moving that the Convention should proceed to the eighth ballot.

After a scene of violent commotion and disorder, the Convention consented to hear Mr. M who went on to state that the Resolution he had offered had been declared to be out of order. From that decision he now took an appeal and on that desired to be heard

Mr. Miller then proceeded in his remarks, viewing the course pursued in the adoption of the rule, urging, in strong terms, the necessity of its being now abandoned by the Convention, and of returning to the majority rule the fundamental principle of the Democratic party — He warned those in favor of continuing the present rule that the effect of it would be to prevent any nomination; and concluded by saying that so far as he was concerned, the effect of persisting in the rule would most probably be to dissolve his connexion with the Convention.

Mr. Medairy, and Gov. Bartley, also of that State, successively obtained the floor and addressed the Convention much to the same effect, going into a consideration of the reasons for adoptiug the rule, and strongly urging its abandonment.

Mr McAnulty, of Ohio, next rose to address the Convention; but the President stated again that unless the appeal was presented in writing it could not be entertained, and gentlemen could not be permitted to go on with this irregular debate.

Mr. McAnulty then reduced the appeal to writing, and addressed the Convention at some length, taking similar grounds with those who had preceded him. While he was speaking, loud cries of "question, question," were raised, and at this point a motion to adjourn, several of which had been before made without success, was proposed and carried, and the Convention adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

The above proceedings we condense from the Baltimore American of Wednesday. That paper contains the following remarks in relation to the Conventions:

MOVEMENTS OF THE "DEMOCRACY"—THE CONVENTIONS.—Sketches of the proceedings which took place yesterday, will be found in succeeding columns.

It will be seen that the "*Democratic National Tyler Convention*" has adjourned *sine die*, without, however, nominating any person for the Vice Presidency on the Tyler ticket. The authority to make a nomination hereafter has been confided to a committee of seven.

The "*Democratic National Convention*," it will be seen, had under discussion during the whole of yesterday morning's sitting, the subject of the *two-thirds* rule, that is, that no candidate should be nominated who did not receive a vote of two-thirds of the Convention. Just before taking a recess, the question was finally determined in favor of adopting the rule, by a vote of 148 to 115. This vote, it is generally believed, decides the fate of Mr. Van Buren, and that he cannot receive the nomination for the Presidency.

At the afternoon session, the Convention commenced balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, and went through *seven* successive ballottings without coming to any conclusive result. Mr. Van Burenit will be seen, started with 146 votes and gradually fell off to 99; while, on the other hand, Gen. Cass, who started with 83, finally ran up to 123. When the eighth ballot was called for a motion was made by a friend of Mr. Van Buren which led to great confusion. The Chair pronounced the motion out of order and an appeal was taken from his decision, but before any question was taken the Convention adjourned—to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

The Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening says the confusion in the Locofoco convention, in the latter part of the day baffles all description. Some stamping with their feet, some crying order, some mounted on the benches and shouting, &c. What the result of the day will be, is difficult to divine. If the two-thirds rule should be rescinded, and a majority vote is substituted, Mr. Van Buren will be successful; if not, he is either certain of defeat or no choice can take place. It will be seen, however, that the chances of Mr Cass are strengthening.

Great Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans papers, of date Monday, May 20th, are filled with the details of the disastrous fire on Saturday the 18th. The fire broke out about noon, it being insupportably hot and dry, and it was in a part of the city where the hydrants were not yet in operation. The Picayune says: "To attempt to depict the scene, while the fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, groceries—in short every thing that could be moved in the hurry—was seen piled and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their household store.—Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borna from their homes.—Mothers, half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing, with loud screams, amid the fierce crackling of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair; but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Sante. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again.

In reference to loss of property the Bee says:

Estimated loss of buildings,	$214,600
do. do furniture and other property	25,000
Total loss,	$239,600
Number of main buildings destroyed	175
Do. of out do do	100
Total,	275

Methodist General Conference.

On Monday, May 27, the discussion in the case of Bisho PANDREW continued. Mr. HAMLINK of the Ohio Conference, and Mr. COMFORT of the Oneida Conference, spoke in favor of the resolution, and Dr. W. A. SMITH against it. When Mr. SMITH concluded, Mr. COLLINS of the Baltimore Conference obtained the floor, and the Conference adjourned. The substance of the remarks of these gentlemen was similar to those we have given. There is no prospect of an immediate close of the debate.

Morse's Telegraph.—The proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, containing the ballotings, reported by this wonderful Telegraph, are published in the National Intelligencer. This extraordinary invention annihilates time and space.

Congress.—The proceedings of Congress on Tuesday, in both Houses, were without interest.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—There was quite a flood in the Mississippi on Wednesday, 22nd inst., near St. Louis.—Cahokea on the Illinois side, was inundated; Illinoistown "scarcely visible." The American Bottom opposite St. Louis is covered with water to the bluffs.

The St. Louis Republican of the 22d says:—"Up, up, comes the mighty Mississippi, spreading destruction far and near, nor does it seem that it has reached a point from which it may recede. The Levee was covered with water yesterday, and was rising at the rate of one inch in three hours. The boats, such of them as could work at all, were discharging on the cross streets, and great was the confusion arising from the close quarters to which even this business was confined. Of course the water is extending in every direction over the bottom land opposite to this city, and many persons are fleeing from their homes and seeking a refuge here."

There was a great Whig gathering in Philadelphia on Monday night, at which MATHEW L. BEVAN, Esq. presided. Wm. B. Reed, Esq. addressed the meeting and closed by offering a series of resolutions in favor of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle, and expressive of the gratitude of the meeting to the Whig members of the House of Representatives for their resistance to all change in the Tariff of 1842. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. T. Butler King of Georgia; the Hon. Edward Stanly, of N. C.; the Hon. John Sergeant, and J. R. Chandler, Esq. The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Henry Clay.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

During the last session of the Legislature a law was passed "to reduce the expenses of the Militia of this Commonwealth, and to provide a more rigid mode for the collection of fines." This law, for some reason which I confess I cannot understand, has been looked upon with very unfavorable eyes by some of my fellow citizens, and, of course, my conduct in voting for it has been to some extent condemned Conscious as I am that my vote for the law was influenced by none but the purest motives, and believing as I do that the law, if properly understood, would be approved, under the circumstances, by all intelligent men, I cannot resist the inclination to address you upon the subject, to point out the reasons why I voted for the law, and ask from you a calm and dispassionate scrutiny before judgment is passed.

As your representative for the last three years in the Senate, I have labored most assiduously to effect a reduction in the expenses of every department of government, under the belief that the present heavy debt and dishonored condition of Pennsylvania was mainly brought about by extravagance and prodigality, and that no means which may be adopted to redeem the tarnished honor of the State can be successful without the most rigid and systematic economy. At the session of 1843, a new standing committee was raised in the Senate, called the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, of which I was appointed a member. Among many other subjects which engaged the attention of that Committee was the heavy draft made annually upon the State Treasury for militia expenses. By a reference to the last annual report of the Auditor General of the State, it will be seen that the militia expenses for 1843 amounted to the enormous sum of *forty-two thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents*, while the exempt fines paid into the Treasury amounted only to the pitiful sum of *eleven dollars and forty cents!!!* Under the direction of the Committee, I prepared and reported a bill abolishing one of the regular days of training, reducing and abolishing a great portion of the contingent expenses, including the rate of pay to Brigade Inspectors, and repealing so much of existing laws as authorized the Auditor General to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of Brigade Inspectors for balances which might be found due them, on the settlement of their accounts, except in compensation for their own services. If that bill had become a law it would have reduced the militia expenses to something like six thousand dollars per annum, without further interference with the operation of the old system, but it was lost in the House of Representatives after having passed the Senate.

The bill of the last session originated in the House of Representatives, and was supposed to be the production, or at least to have received the approval, of the adjutant general of the State. It passed the House at a late period of the session, and came into the Senate, I believe, within eight or ten days of the adjournment — I gave it all the consideration which time and opportunity enabled me, and came to the conclusion that, as a faithful representative, regardless of personal considerations, and in view of our embarressed condition and dishonored name as a State, it was my duty to vote for the bill. There are only three important particulars in which it differs from the old law. First, it provides for a new and more efficient mode of collecting fines, by means of the county commissioners and county collectors; the money when thus collected will be paid into the State Treasury and constitute a fund applicable to Militia expenses; Second, it reduces the fines from one dollar to fifty cents for each day; and Third, by the following proviso to the 16th section, "That no money shall "be drawn from the State Treasury for Military purposes, except such moneys as shall "be collected under this act," it at once cuts off the enormous drain which has heretofore been made upon the impoverished Treasury, and will prevent money drawn from the pockets of the whole people from being fruitlessly squandered.

This law therefore has two provisions, which, without reference to others secured for it my vote; first, it will save money to the General Treasury, and secondly, it will save money to the industrious farmer, mechanic and laborer who may neglect to attend the parade without a legal excuse. You are well aware, fellow-citizens, that under the Constitution of the United States and of this state, it is necessary to have an organized Militia, and that the Legislature under their oath have no power to abolish the system altogether. No such proposition has been ever offered from any quarter. The new law came up as an alternative for the old, and of course the question involved was not the perfection of one, but the relative quality of each. Was the new law better than the old? was it less burdensome to the people and to the Treasury? If so it was clearly my duty to vote for it, as it was the only bill which, at that time it was possible to obtain.

I am reluctant to be condemned while unheard, and while the new law is untried, and all I ask from my fellow-citizens is a fair hearing for myself, and a fair trial of the new law which will at least save the Treasury money enough to pay the interest on nearly one million dollars of our state debt.

May 30th, 1844. GEO. DARSIE.

From the New York American.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Conklin of schr. Hume from St. Domingo, says that the following points are now in possession of the rebel General, who had massacred a great many of the mulattoes and whites, and had burnt part of Maragona, St. Domingo, Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Arecebo, Lausanne and Petrierevo.

The General was waiting at M. for re-inforcements from the interior, when, as soon as received he would attack Port au Prince.

The whole place was in a horrible condition, —the produce lying destroyed in the fields, and such of the inhabitants as could were coming away. There appeared to be several distinct parties.

The night Capt. C. left, his consignee came off and wished the captain to smuggle his family off and take them to Port au Prince, as he was fearful all the whites and mulattoes in Maragona would be murdered the following day.

The President had not arrived at Port au Prince but was still among the Spaniards trying to settle their difficulties and would return to Port au Prince as soon as possible.

Capt. C. was unable to bring off his Consignee's family. On the fifth of May Capt C. carried between 3 and 400 women and children, from Maragona to Port au Prince, many of them swimming off to his vessel.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, 30th inst by Rev. G. S. Holmes, Mr. R. R. R. DUMARS, to Miss MARY A. M. BAILEY, all of this city.

Well, thought we, on reading the above, we are getting old. Our "boys" are all getting married and settled in life, and becoming useful and active members of society. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to see them marrying early and well. We were always an advocate for Dr. Franklin's doctrine of early marriages, and have taken some pains to watch its practical operation within the sphere of our acquaintance, and our observation has so far tended to confirm our belief in the doctrine. A good wife is a crown of glory to her husband, and were all our young men, in the spring time of their days, to unite their fates with one of the gentler sex, fitted by nature, inclination and education, to adorn and bless his home and fireside, what a world of woe, and sin, and misery, and after regrets and disappointed hopes would be avoided. But we did not take up our pen to write a disquisition on marriage, but to say that our boys found our young friend's *cake* excellent, and they join with us in wishing him and his better-half long life and abundant happiness.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 1, 1844.

MR. REED'S LETTER.—The letter of Hon. JOHN REED to General MARKS will be read with interest. Both these gentlemen are veterans in the Whig camp. Pennsylvanias by birth, ardently attached to their native State, jealous of her honor, and devoted to her interests, their counsels and admonitions should, therefore, be treated with all due respect by the younger citizens of the Commonwealth. Gen. MARKS has retained the letter sometime in his possession, until the public feeling should be somewhat aroused and awakened to the importance of the campaign, from which other exciting matters have withdrawn in a good measure the public attention. It is none the worse, however, for keeping, as its reminiscences and suggestions are calculated for any stage of the canvass.

Impeachment of Tyler.

The following article from the New York Courier and Enquirer, incorporating a letter from the venerable Chancellor KENT, one of the most distinguished living American jurists, is of no small importance. The venerable Judge's opinion in a matter of this kind is of no small weight, and we hope the Whig members of Congress will perform a solemn duty, which they owe the country, by endeavoring to bring the House to impeach the President before the Senate. Let the Whig minority bring the majority to a vote on the subject, and if they refuse to do their duty, the people will hold them answerable. If Tyler is permitted to slip without an effort to vindicate the constitut on and laws, what bounds can hereafter be set to any Executive encroachments whatever:

CHANCELLOR KENT ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF JOHN TYLER—The following letter from the venerable Chancellor KENT was kindly written in reply to a note of inquiry from one of the Editors of this paper. It was not intended for publication, though the author's consent has since been obtained. Though brief, it is very emphatic, and speaks volumes in behalf of Popular Rights against Executive Usurpation. Coming as it does from the very highest authority, it must carry with it great weight, and strengthen the conviction almost universally entertained, of the propriety and duty of proceeding by impeachment against the acting President:—

"NEW YORK, 26 Union Square, May 21, 1844

"DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge your favor yesterday, and I take the liberty to refer you to "Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of "the United States, vol. 2, from page 252 to p "273, or § 783 to § 804, for all the authentic "information and authority that may be wanting. You will perceive that the Impeachment Power over "high crimes and misdemeanors," is very broad, as defined and practised under the sanction of the Common Law, by which it is to be construed and governed. "I think there can be no doubt that the enormous abuses and s'reath of power by President Tyler, afford ample materials for the exercise of the power of Impeachment, and an imperative duty in the House of Representative to put it in practice.

Yours, respectfully JAMES KENT."

"Mr. H. J. RAYMOND."

In this connection it may not be improper to refer to a private letter from a valued friend and an able and influential member of the house of Representatives, in which he says that, though there is no general understanding among the members on the subject, "the opinion that Mr. Tyler is impeachable both for "abuse of official patronage, and for his mis- "conduct in the matter of annexation, is *very* "*nearly universal in both parties*." He adds, "a large proportion of the Whigs believe the attempt to impeach *a duty*, but I think the majority of the party at present inclined against the measure, upon the ground that the Texan party in both houses and the Country at large, *would confound the merits of the questions of impeachment and annexation*.

The National Locofoco Convention.

By the Baltimore American, of Thursday last, we have the concluding scenes of the Locofoco National Convention. After a stormy and noisy, wrangling three day's session the Convention nominated JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for President, and SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, for Vice President.

The Convention assembled at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and after a warm discussion on the proposition under debate the evening before, decided to proceed with eighth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Van Buren,	104
Cass,	114
Polk,	44
Buchanan,	2
Calhoun,	2

After some considerable debate, and a good deal of crimination and recrimination, the ninth ballot was proceeded with when it was announced by the President that there were 266 votes cast, of which 178 were necessary to a choice, and that it appeared from the record that JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, had received 266 votes.

This announciation was received with nine cheers for the candidate nominated, which were followed by cheers for each of the others who had been before the Convention and had been withdrawn or abandoned by their respective friends.

In the course of the final balloting addresses were made upon the part of the respective delegations who had changed their votes, explanatory of their reasons for the course they had pursued in so doing:

After the annunciation of the vote,, a proposition was made to go immediately into a ballot for a candidate for Vice President. Cries of "yes, yes," "no, no," mingled with calls for Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, who was understood to be present, followed when a motion was made to adjourn until four o'clock which prevailed, and the Convention adjourned accordingly.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled and was called to order at 4 o'clock by Gov. Hubbard, N. H., one of the Vice Presidents

The Hon. R. J. Walker of Mississippi, then rose and moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Gen. Dromgoole of Va said that he had risen in compliance with the unanimous instructions of the Virginia delegation to perform the pleasing duty of seconding the nomination of Mr Wright for the Vice Presidency. For several days past he had labored under the most painful apprehensions that no nomination could be made. All of these had, however, been happily dissipated by the unanimous vote which had been given this morning for Mr Polk, and he hoped that there would be equal unanimity now upon the question of the Vice Presidency.

After some remarks from other members the Convention proceeded to ballot for Vice President—no other gentleman being in nomination but Silas Wright of New York.

Upon counting the votes it appeared that the votes of all the States except Georgia were unanimously cast for Mr. Wright—making 256. The Georgia delegation cast two votes for Mr. Wright and eight for Mr. Levi Woodbury.

The President then announced that Silas Wright had received 258 votes, and was consequently the nominee of the Convention.

The thanks of the nominee were returned by a member of the New York delegation, after which

A Resolution declarative of the adherence of the Convention to the one term principle in reference to the Presidency and Vice Presidency was offered by Mr. Dawson of Penn., and referred to the Committee on Resolutions

Upon motion a committee of one from each State was appointed to dratt Resolutions and prepare an Address.

Various other Resolutions were then offered and adopted; the Committees were named, and the Convention adjourned until this morning at half past seven o'clock.

Reported Declension of Mr. Wright.

We learn that when the nomination of Mr. SILAS WRIGHT was announced at Washington by the Telegraphic despatch, an answer was returned immediately to this city which stated that Mr. WRIGHT was in attendance at the telegraph office in Washington, and that he declined to serve.

Also, that a further telegraphic communication was subsequently transmitted by Mr. WRIGHT to the New York Delegation in this city, in which he states that he positively declines the nomination under any circumstances.

☞ The foregoing report is repeated by a member of Congress who came up in the train from Washington yesterday evening—*Baltimore American*.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Tuesday, May 23, was a very exciting day in the Conference. Mr. Collins, of Baltimore, continued his speech, commenced the evening before in opposition to a slaveholding Bishop. He was frequently interrupted, and his remarks caused much feeling. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Longstreet, who said Bishop Andrew came to New York prepared to resign. The Bishop rose and said the remarks of Mr. L. were correct. He learned when he came to New York, he must either resign or be deposed. He had no love for the office. If he could secure the peace of the Church by resigning, he would gladly do it. He had remarked that morning, in an editorial by Dr. Bond, that it was said it all rested upon him—he was to be made the scape goat, and the destruction of the Church was to be laid upon him. God knew it was not so—if his resignation was necessary to secure the peace of the Church, he would at once make it, and return home labor as he had done among the slaves and strive to save those upon whom their pretended friends were inflicting suffering and ruin.

Mr. Collins continued his remarks. He spoke feelingly of the high character of the Bishop, and of his great usefulness, and of his regret at being compelled to give the vote he felt it his duty to cast He deprecated disunion. It would be the knell of Methodism. Was there no common ground on which they could meet. He believed there was—He believed he had found a way to satisfy all. He offered the following:

Whereas, the Rev James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, has become connected with slavery by marriage and otherwise; and whereas, a large proportion of our ministry and membership in many of the annual Conferences, are known to have been always opposed to the election of a slave holding Bishop, believing that such an event is in contravention of the discipline which contemplates the Episcopacy as an "itinerant general superintendency," and calculated also to strengthen the bonds of slavery;—and whereas, the peace and unity of the Church in the non-slaveholding Conferences will be liable to serious interruption from the connection of Bishop Andrew with slavery, without some definite action of the General Conference in relation to it; therefore

1. Resolved, That the members of this General Conference are constrained to express their profound regret, that Rev. James O Andrew, one of the general superintentants, has become connected with slavery, in view of the fact that while thus circumstanced, he cannot perform the duties of his office acceptably to a large proportion of the ministers and members of our Church

2 Resolved, That Bishop Andrew be, and he hereby is, affectionately and earnestly requested to take the necessary measures to free himself from connection with slavery at the earliest period practicable within the ensuing four years.

3 Resolved, That all the matter pertaining to the appeal of Rev. Silas Comfort, tried at the session of the General Conference in 1840, be erased from the journal.

Bishop Andrew then rose, and addressed the Conference at some length. He begged them to bring this debate to a close. He had been on trial for a week, and he thought it long enough to be shot at, though he acknowledged he had been treated courteously.

He went into a history of his election to the office of a Bishop, and of his labors, marriage, &c. In conclusion he said he entered no plea of mercy, he made no appeal for sympathy. He loved those who sympathized with him, but he did not want it now—let them act coolly and deliberately, and in the fear of God; but if the brethren suffered him to pass, the Bishops had good sense enough not to send him where he would not be acceptable—there was plenty of work for him to do if he lived to the age of Methusaleh—but he would rather that they would change the issue, and make the resolution to depose the Bishop, and take the question, for he was tired of it; the country was agitated upon the question, and he hoped it would be stopped, and that they would act upon the resolution.

At the conclusion of his speech there was considerable applause

The Conference was also addressed by Messrs. Schon, Winans and Finley—when an adjournment took place.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

CARLISLE, March 19, 1844.

To General Marks, President of the late Convention of the 4th instant.

DEAR SIR:—It seems that the political battles of 1805, 1808, and of 1816 are to be fought over again in Pennsylvania When Simon Snyder was nominated for Governor in 1805, and in 1808, in opposition to the Hon. Thos. M'Kean, you must well remember the doleful denunciations pronounced against his advocates for presuming to array so much ignorance and illiterateness on one side, against the high pretensions of learning and science on the other: and the very confident predictions made that the success of Snyder would be the seal of the State's ruin. In 1816, the same unjustifiable grounds were again assumed The friends of both the successful candidates can look back with pride upon the peace, happiness and prosperity which prevailed during their official terms. Since that period, other and various causes of difference have divided parties I am gratified in the restrospect to find that my views and opinions through all the various conflicts have uniformly coincided with your own, and with hundreds of other distinguished Republicans whom I could name. As we defended Snyder from the assaults of his enemies in times past, so we are now called upon, under like solemn obligations, to defend the character and the principles of GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE from similar attacks We both have known him personally the greater portion of the long period above referred to, and, therefore, have a right to speak of him, and, as citizens of the Commonwealth, having a common interest with others, which we firmly believe have been extensively injured by the mal-administration of the government, we are constrained by duty to use such means as may be in our power to effect some salutary change, not only to remove present distressing evils, but to afford some guarantee against future ignomy—perhaps ruin. The fact that the community has been deeply distressed—and is still sorely distressed—by the derangement of public and private affairs, is admitted by *every* one. The causes of such distress are known to have had their existence in the vicious administration of the Government—State and Federal. The evils which have overtaken us were clearly and distinctly foreseen, and predicted over and over again with the accuracy of history. The party in power was conjured and admonished to stay their wasteful and ruinous hand, but to no purpose. The time, it is believed, has now arrived when the country may be redeemed and regenerated, but it is not to be done without a severe conflict.

With regard to our candidate for Governor, he seems to be such a one as the peculiar character of the times requires—a man of sound practical sense—tutored in the school of experience and observation—a man of industrious habits, who has managed advantageously his own extensive private affairs—one who has the reputation of the strictest integrity—who is careful in forming his opinions, and prompt and energetic in carrying them into effect—a man whose patriotism has been established by acts of voluntary suffering in the cause of his country, by exposure to danger, and by the sacrifice of property—a man who has never sought office—who is untainted by its corruptions—emphatically "fresh from the people"—a man who has lived a life of some sixty years in the State whose interests are all identified with its prosperity—a man whose name and character, without the aid of promises, political connexions, &c., and in retirement, commanded sufficient influence to induce his nomination by one of the largest and most respectable conventions that ever assembled in Pennsylvania. Such a man, we suppose, would come into office with a pure heart and clean hands.

The position of the opposing candidate is essentially different. In early life he abjured the world; his learning was of a metaphysical cast—obtained in the cloister—purposely avoiding a knowledge of the things of this world in preparing to conduct the spiritual affairs of men in seeking their way to another.—This in after life he abandoned for the sake of office. But all history demonstrates, and an our experience shows—the hazard of selecting a clergyman for an office purely civil. Early prejudices, and early impressions are either retained or repudiated—neither alternative bespeaks a fitness for a civil ruler. The separation of Church and State, is a maxim interwoven with the first principles of our Government. It is not left for us to furnish a warning against the election of such a man. The *People*, with a loud and significant voice proclaimed in 1835 that the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg was unfit to be the Governor of Pennsylvania!!! And if reasons be now required to justify that decision, we have only to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 4, 1844

☞ The editor of the Post must be crazed by the utter hopelessness of success with such a ticket as Polk and Dallas. He tries hard to blow and bluster, but it is all in vain, his head is turned, and he utters such nonsense as the following:

"Among the host of democratic station, none would reflect honor on the statesman name could be selected in whom the country can place more reliance than James K. Polk of Tennessee."

But this hardly equals what occurs a few lines below, where he calls Polk a *"profound* Statesman." Surely, unless his brain was addled, the Post editor could not have uttered such a sentiment concerning such a fourth-rate man as Polk.—*"Profound Statesman,"* indeed! Let any one read his letter on annexation, which we willgive to morrow, and see if he can discover any symptoms of it Why, Tom Benton's speech knocks him into a three-cocked hat. Polk and Dallas! Ha! ha!—we can't check our risible faculties when we think of it—Polk and Dallas, for President and Vice President of the United States, he! he!—Oh! dear, "our sufferings is intolerable!"

☞ The Post having fattened on Treasury pap, furnished with a liberal hand by John Tyler, now turns tail on his benefactor, and speaks contemptuously of him and of the "dictorial tone" of the Madisonian. This was to be expected. The forbearance of the Locofoco party towards Tyler was all purchased, and now as his power is drawing to a close, they turn against him. Tl is is no more than a proper retribution as far as Tyler is concerned, however much we may despise the men who have fattened on the favors of one whom they now abuse. John Tyler forsook his friends, and bestowed his favors upon the deadly enemies of the party which placed him in power, and he cannot complain if the viper he warmed into life fastens its fangs into his own bosom.

TERRIBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Locofocos of New York had made great preparations for an enthusiastic demonstration when the news of Van Buren's nomination should arrive. They were to have a grand procession, a mass meeting, and a hundred guns, &c. The nomination of Mr. Polk operated like a wet blanket on their fire. The demonstration was deferred. A few guns were fired, which the Tribune says sounded more like signals of distress than any thing else. Poor fellows. The winter of their discontent has *not* been made glorious summer, by the nomination of the sun of Tennessee.

☞ The nomination of Polk and Dallas has given g neral joy to the Whig party. The only fear now is that there will not be sufficient weight in the opposition to rouse the Whig party to action.

DALLAS ACCEPTS.—The United States Gazette, of Saturday, says Dallas accepts the nomination—This was to be expected. Who ever heard of "one of the family" declining. Chandler says the ticket is wrong end up. He don't mean it is top-heavy, however, toppling it may be.

☞ Tyler will soon find out how small he is. The American Sentinel, of Philadelphia, which has all along supported Tyler, and been well paid in Government patronage, hoists the name of Polk

☞ Some folks think that Polk can carry Tennessee. There is no danger of it. He has been twice *defeated* lately in a spirited contest for Governor, in which he advocated his free trade notions and abused the Whigs without stint. The noble Whigs of Tennessee love Henry Clay, and will give him a large majority.

CONGRESS.

On Friday last, May 31. The Senate passed the joint resolution proposing an adjournment on the 17th of June. The adoption of the resolution has given great joy in Congress, on all sides, as members are weary of doing nothing.

In Senate Mr. McDuffie made a violent speech against the Tariff, which he denounced as oppressive, robbery, plunder, base, and all that. Mr. Choate replied with becoming spirit. He said the race-course, the cock-pit, and the barn-yard, had been ransacked by Mr. McDuffie to bear upon him. After Mr. Choate concluded, an animated Debate sprung up, and the resolution of the Finance Committee, declaring that Mr. McDuffie's Bill, being for the raising of revenue could not originate in that House was adopted by a vote of 33 to 4. The four were Haywood, Huger, McDuffie and Woodbury. This ends the last attempt to destroy the Tariff of 1842.

In the House Mr. Adams presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, praying for such an alteration in the naturalization laws, as to require a residence of 21 years before naturalization. Mr. Adams moved a reference to the Committee on judiciary, remarking he did not hold himself bound to support the views of the petitioners. Mr. Hammet and Mr. Brown of Indiana, moved it be laid upon the table. This was carried by 123 to 26. Nothing else of importance was transacted.

The amount of tolls received on all the New York Canals during the first 35 days of navigation this season was $501,086 57, an increase of $83,062 61 over the receipts during the first 38 days of navigation last year.

MEAN.—We are informed by a gentleman from Pine township, that last week, an old revolutionary soldier, Mr. John Walters, living on the Butler road in that township, came to Market in Allegheny City and was cheated out of all his produce by some heartless scoundrels passing counterfeit coin on him. The old man's eyesight is very bad and he was unable to detect the spurious money.

Wholesale Swindling—BLOW UP AMONG THE MERCHANTS.—Quite a fever has been excited in the business circles since Wednesday last by the disappearance of a well known operator in produce, named S. Barnum. This gentleman's head quarters were in Hand street between Liberty and Penn—He came here early in the season and soon made himself known as a bold speculator in all sorts of produce. Being a shrewd dealer there is no doubt that he made money. The extent of his operations brought him in contact with most of the leading houses in the city, and in time so far ingratiated himself into their confidence by his ingenious conduct as to get pretty heavily in debt to a number. A short time since a man came on from Canada having a claim on him, and Barnum was compelled to make provision for the debt. To the Canadian he gave a draft on some house in Baltimore to the amount of $3 or $4,000. and then, on Wednesday last, made his exit. The sum of which he has *diddled* a number of houses is variously estimated at $3,10 and even $20,000.

The eastern draft turned out not to be worth a dimeand the Canada gentleman found himself as badly off as the rest. Whether Mr. B. has gone to Texas is not known, but some of his creditors here would like to know. His stock of funds must have been considerable.

The New Jersey Whigs---Mr. Webster's Speech.

The great meeting of the New Jersey Whigs at Trenton, on Wednesday last, was a glorious affair. We are sorry we have not room for a full account of it. The editor of the New York American says that when the cars from New York arrived, such a spectacle was never before seen. Train after train—of from 18 to 23 cars, crammed inside and out, on the platforms and the roofs—came sweeping up, with banners flying, music playing, and multitudinous voices pealing forth the names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. These peals were returned by the thousands of delegates already arranged on the spacious grounds around the depot, and when all was in order, the procession moved on to the State House yard—traversing some of the principal streets of Trenton—and cheered along its whole route by the women—God bless them! It was Baltimore over again—and, we had almost said, hardly in miniature as to feeling or enthusiasm, or numbers. There was not less than 10,000 persons, over and above those belonging to Mercer county, in which Trenton is situated; the banners were brilliant and various—the music good and abundant—and hope and joy pervading all hearts.

The State of New Jersey was fully organized for the conflict by this glorious meeting. An electoral ticket was nominated, committees appointed, &c., and every preparation made for a brilliant campaign. Mr. WEBSTER's speech is published in the eastern papers. We have only room for the following beautiful extracts:

"Gentlemen, I will detain you not a moment by saying anything of the distinguished men selected at Baltimore—as the persons under whom you rally. I need not do that. The first voice of dissent has not yet been heard. Mr. Clay has been before the country for 30 years and has, at several times before been thought of for the same high office. Circumstances have prevented an unanimity heretofore. But there is now that unanimity. And I not only hope, but I believe, that this united effort will result in his triumphant election. Still less need I speak a word to you of Mr. Frelinghuysen; he is known to you as well as to me. A native of your own State, a cherished son of New Jersey, he is worthy of all confidence and he enjoys it all. I can only say for one, that if it were in my power to-day to remove him from the place he holds as nominated for the Vice Presidency, and to put any other man at my pleasure in his place, I would hold on upon him with both my hands and all my heart and keep him just where he is.

Gentleman, we are assembled as Whigs, on ground distinguished by Whig conduct, by Whig endurance, by Whig suffering, by Whig bravery, and by Whig victory in early times. For myself I claim nothing: but as a member of the great Whig party I do claim a participation in a noble and glorious inheritance. I claim to be of that party, and one of them by regular descent from WASHINGTON and the Whigs of the revolution. And if there be any Whigs at this day who set themselves up as wiser than WASHINGTON and his associates and copatriots, they are Whigs with whom I do not associate. I believe conscientiously that if we were now to appeal to every revolutionary man on the face of the whole continent—who had seen those perilous times.—if you were to take every living man who had a scar to show from the revolution, every one who limps from the loss of a leg in revolutionary times—and put to them the question, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them would cry out success to the Whig cause! Go to the neighborhood of any battle field you please. I have tried it at Bunker Hill, at Concord and Lexington, and I say that none of the men there, whom God has preserved to us from the scenes of the revolution, does not now feel all his spinpathies and all his affections, running, voluntarily and copiously, in favor of the Whigs.

After a thrilling review of the battle scenes, and the conduct of the noble Whigs of the revolution Mr. Webster said:

"If so glorious results followed Washington's movements in '75 and '76, what battle place more worthy to be a rallying ground for Whigs of the present day than this! The day is not so dark as then. On that dark day the patriotic efforts of the Whigs shed light upon this bright day. Let the efforts of the Whigs of this day, spread over it a still greater and brighter light, and a superior lustre!"

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 30, 1844

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:—The interest which I feel, in common with the citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Tariff and the protection of American labor, induced me to make an inquiry of Gen'l. Hardin relative to the views of Col. Polk, the recently nominated candidate for the Presidency, on the subject of the Tariff. His answer to that inquiry—which he has been so good as to furnish me in writing this morning—presents the facts in relation to Col Polk's views on this all-absorbing topic in such an important light, that I respectfully ask for them from the people of Pennsylvania and the whole Union that attention which they deserve, and I have no doubt will receive; and I therefore request you to do me the favor to publish the enclosed letter of Gen. Hardin

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JAMES IRVIN.

Col. J. K. Polk and the Tariff.

TO THE HON. JAMES IRVIN OF PENNSYLVANIA

SIR:—Upon the announcement of James K. Polk, on yesterday, as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President, which equally astonished Whigs and Locos, you inquiringly asked, *"What are his opinions on the Tariff?"*

According to the promise then given, I proceed to answer your inquiry. Mr. Polk is, and claims to be, a consistent opponent of a Protective Tariff; has advocated the principle of free trade, substantially; in 1833 was for restoring the tariff to the rates prescribed by the tariff of 1816; and has been a bitter reviler of the Whig tariff of 1842; is for its repeal, and is in favor of returning to the horizontal 20 per cent rates of duty which prevailed at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1842.

In the session of 1832—'33, Mr. Polk was a member of the committee of Ways and Means, which reported a bill (which did not pass) greatly reducing the duties below those adopted by the tariff act of the preceding session, (Tariff of 1832.) He made a lengthy speech in favor of the proposed bill, and against the protective system, which will be found in Congressional Debates, vol 9, pages 1162 to 1175. As a specimen of the views presented in that speech I will quote a few short extracts:

"It appears from this testimony the duties upon woollens (now fifty per cent,) may not only be reduced, *but that twenty five per cent will be a sufficient protection*, provided there be a corresponding reduction on the raw material and the duty be fully and fairly collected; and that the manufacturers of cotton, and especially of coarse cottons, would be able to continue their business *profitably at the reduced duty of twelve and a half per cent.* on the rival foreign article." * * * *

"I propose next to establish, by testimony equally entitled to credit, the third proposition, which is, that the manufacturers of the United States were in a prosperous condition under the act of 1816, *and for the eight years intervening* between the years 1816 and 1824, and also that the act of 1816 *afforded them ample incidental protection.*"—[Con. Debates, vol 9, page 1170.]

"The wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity.—*This opinion I apprehend is founded in error.* Very little wool of the middling quality, such as we produce, is imported. The kinds chiefly imported are either the coarse South American wool, costing eight cents and under the pound, or the fine Saxony wool costing more than a dollar the pound, *neither of which do we produce*, or if we do, to a very limited extent." * * * * * * *

"*My own opinion is that wool should be duty free*; but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of *fifteen per cent* upon the imported article." [Congressional Debates, vol. 9, p. 1174.]

In relation to the tariff of 1842 we are at no loss for his opinions. Mr. Polk was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee in 1843, (in which race, you know, he was a second time defeated by a large majority,) and during the canvass he permitted no opportunity to escape him to denounce that Tariff in the most bitter terms. In response to an inquiry whether he "approved of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry," he answered, as I am informed by gentlemen who are perfectly familiar with his views, as given on the stump and in his circulars, that *he was opposed to the principle of protection.* His answer to this and other interrogatories will be published as soon as they can be procured from Tennessee.

Fortunately, however, I am at no loss for an authentic document which presents Colonel Polk's views of the tariff of 1842. I have before me the *"Synopsis of Gov Polk's speech to the people of Madison and the adjoining counties, delivered at Jackson, on Monday, the 3d of April*, 1843," printed in pamphlet form, and written out for publication by Gov. Polk. From it I quote the following extracts:

"He took other views, briefly presented, of the subject, and proceeded to the discussion of the protective tariff act passed by the last Congress. He showed that it was a highly protective tariff, and not one for revenue. He showed that, by the compromise tariff act of 1833, the tax on no imported article was to exceed 20 per cent. upon its value after the 30th of June, 1842. No higher tax than 20 per cent *was* imposed on any article after the 30th of June, 1842, until the 30th of August, 1842, on which latter day the present tariff law was passed by the Whig Congress. The Whig Congress laid violent hands on the compromise act of 1833, and broke it up."

"It was clear, therefore, that the late tariff act was not a revenue measure. It had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue."

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operations of the present tariff act, for the last quarter of 1842, as already shown, it will not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act, had that act been left undisturbed."

"He was opposed to direct taxes, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such *moderate* duties as would not cut off importations. IN OTHER WORDS, HE WAS IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th JUNE, 1842."

"The South, and he with then, had voted for the act of 1832 because it was a reduction of the rates of the act of 1828, though by no means so low as he would have desired it to be; still it was the greatest reduction which could be attained at the time of its passage."

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURSE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY WITH WHICH HE (MR. MILTON BROWN) ACTS AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

These extracts conclusively prove the hostility of Col. Polk to the protective policy, which he considers *"ruinous to the country, especially to the planting States"* That is a sufficient argument with him. He therefore is now for "reducing the duties to the rates under the compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th June, 1842;" and Gov. Polk himself shows that "the tax on no imported article was to exceed twenty per cent upon its value after the 30th of June, 1842" Then it is clearly seen that he is for a *horizontal tariff* of twenty per cent., with discriminations, (if any are made,) below even that rate.

I pass by, without comment, the far seeing, statesmanlike predictions of Gov. Polk, that the tariff of 1842 "had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue." The subsequent increase of both imports and revenue under this tariff have given *such* a fulfilment to this prophecy as must forever immortalize Col. Polk as a wonderful prophet!

During the consideration of the tariff of 1842, as the revenue produced by the twenty per cent duties of the compromise act were altogether inadequate to defray the expenditures of the Government, a proposition was made to lay a duty on tea and coffee, for which a number of the Whigs in Congress voted, in order to increase the revenue and redeem the sinking credit of the Government. Col. Polk seized upon this vote to give a castigation to those Whigs who had voted for this proposition.—This called forth a response from the Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, and led to a political discussion at Jackson, Tennessee, where Col. Polk delivered the speech above referred to. He was most triumphantly answered by Mr. M. Brown, who clearly demonstrated that the bill of 1833, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Col. Polk was a member, (and in favor of which he made the speech first quoted from,) proposed to impose a duty of twenty per cent on tea and coffee. At the time this proposition was made tea and coffee were entirely free of duty; and another striking fact appears from Col. Polk's speech in 1833, that the Government then had "six millions of revenue from the impost more than we need"—[Congressional Debates, vol. ix, page 1174.] Yet notwithstanding such was the admitted fact, Col. Polk voted against a proposition to strike out tea and coffee from the proposed bill, so as to continue them free from duty.—[Journal House of Representatives, 1832, '3, pp. 390 and 391.]

But this subject was so ably handled, and Col. Polk's *ad captandum* objections so thoroughly exposed by Mr. Brown in his response to Col. Polk on that occasion at Jackson, Tennessee, that I must beg to call your attention to the extracts from his remarks which I here append;* and I do so the more earnestly as it gives an insight into some of the traits of character of the newly-made candidate of the Locofocos for the Presidency.

Coinciding as Col. Polk does in opinion with Mr. Calhoun and the ultra anti-tariff free trade men of the South in his views on the tariff, it is not surprising that they should have been willing to compromise on him, nor is it at all astonishing to hear that Messrs. Pickens and Elmore, the *ministers plenipotentiary* from South Carolina to Baltimore, although refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, yet, when the nomination was made, rose up in the Convention and pledged the vote of South Carolina for Col. Polk. And it now only remains to be seen whether that large portion of the Democratic party who believe in the policy and propriety of bestowing fair protection upon American industry, will consent *to be handed over* without notice or consultation to the support of a free trade horizontal tariff advocate, who is the *makeshift* candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. HARDIN, of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1844.

*As the extracts here referred to would occupy more space than we can spare to-day, they are reserved for publication in another paper.

☞ The late nominations at Baltimore are likely to produce a new political nomenclature. Our opponents are now called *Locopokos*, by some, and "Loco Polkos" by others.

PITTSBURGH... JUNE 5, 1844.

Annexation of Texas, &c.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day some very interesting proceedings, in relation to annexation, by the citizens of Ohio township. They will also find Gov. POLK's letter in favor of *immediate annexation*, together with Mr Benton's conclusive argument showing the injustice and wickedness of the whole scheme. These articles should all be carefully examined and remembered.

We hope meetings, similar to that in Ohio townships, will be held in every election district in the county. All the people want on the subject, to induce them to act understandingly, is light. There is not the least doubt that the people of Allegheny county, nine-tenths of them, as well as nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania, are opposed to the annexation of Texas, and are in favor of the present excellent Tariff. This is clear and indisputable.—Unless they are grossly deceived and humbugged, they will not give their votes for a man who is in favor of annexation, and opposed to the Tariff. We, therefore, urge it upon our readers to talk to their Locofoco neighbors, and show them Col. Polk's letter in favor of immediate annexation, and Mr. Benton's powerful argument against it, and then ask them if they can vote for such a man for President. Having Col. Polk's own letter they cannot deny its truth, and Mr. Benton being a prominent leader of their own party, they cannot refuse to listen to his arguments.

Show them, also, Mr. POLK's Tariff sentiments.—Especially his declaration of his deliberate opinion that *"Protection is ruinous to the interests of the country"* and that he had ALWAYS OPPOSED IT. Ask them if they can, consistently with their duty as Pennsylvanians, consistently with their dearest interests, support a man who boasts of having always opposed Protection to home labor.

By taking this course, the Locofoco party will be almost annihilated in this state. The mass of the people are honest. They will not go right against their interests and cherished principles, if they know it. Nothing but the most outrageous deception, and the most consummate humbuggery can ever secure Col. Polk a respectable vote in this state.—The leaders of the party will strive hard to blind the people to the real issue. They will talk about Jefferson and Jackson, and Democratic principles, and the Monster Bank, and coon skins and hard cider, and all that, striving thereby to throw dust in the eyes of the people, to hide from them the real issue. They will avoid the great, all-important and leading questions of annexation and a protective Tariff, as a burnt child avoids the fire. They know on these subjects their candidate cannot stand investigation. But it is the duty of the Whig party, every member of it, to see that the issue is presented to them.

For this purpose let meetings be held in every township, of all the people, without distinction of party Let the Locofoco leaders be asked to meet the issue, or failing, to stand condemned.—Let the Whigs prepare themselves with documents to distribute among the people. Let the calm, sober sense of every man be addressed, that if any do vote for Polk, they may do it with their eyes open. By so doing we shall gain the most glorious victory ever achieved in the county, and have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty.

Mr. Polk was born on the 2nd of November, 1795, and is therefore in his 49th year, Mr. Dallas was born on the 10th of July, 1792, and is therefore in his 52nd year. The latter is not only, then, a "better," but an "older" soldier than Mr. Polk.

☞ SLIM CHANCE.—The editor of the New York Enquirer says Polk and Dallas have about as much chance of being elected President and Vice President, as the Editor of the Globe has of being applied to, to sit to a sculptor for a statue of Adonis!

Congress.—Nothing of much importance was transacted in either House of Congress on Saturday last, except the intelligence furnished below, by our Representative, Mr. DARRAGH.

Correspondence of the Gazette and Advertiser.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, 1st June, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Ohio river been Louisville and Pittsburgh, and which passed the House some time since, has this day passed the Senate, and now only wants the signature of the President to be a law.

It is not apprehended that the President will refuse to sign the Bill.

Very respectfully yours,

C. DARRAGH,

D. N. WHITE, Esq.

POLK AND TEXAS!

Below is Gov. POLK's letter in favor of IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION, without any regard to consequences or the rights of Mexico. It is a miserable affair, and only equalled for its mendacity by the letter of Cass on the same subject. The Post says Polk is a "profound statesmen." We hope it will publish the following letter as evidence of it:

Col. Polk's Letter on the Re-Annexation of Texas.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., April 23, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 30th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me, reached my residence during my absence from home, and was not received until yesterday. Accompanying your letter, you transmit to me, as you state, "a copy of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled on the 29th instant, to express their settled opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States." You request from me an explicit expression of opinion upon this question of annexation. Having at no time entertained opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request I have no hesitation in declaring, that I am in favor of the IMMEDIATE RE ANNEXATION of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. I entertain no doubts as to the POWER or EXPEDIENCY of the re-annexation. The proof is clear and and satisfactory to my mind, that Texas once constituted a part of the territory of the United States, the title to which I regard to have been as indisputable as that to any portion of our territory. At the time the negotiation was opened with a view to acquire the Floridas, and the settlement of other questions, and pending that negotiation, the Spanish Government itself was satisfied of the validity of our title, and was ready to recognize a line far West of the Sabine as the true Western boundary of Louisiana, as defined by the treaty of 1803 with France, under which Louisiana was acquired. This negotiation, which had been first opened at Madrid, was broken off and transferred to Washington, where it was resumed, and resulted in the treaty of Florida, by which the Sabine was fixed on as the Western boundary of Louisiana. From the ratification of the treaty of 1803 with France, until the treaty of 1819, with Spain, the territory now constituting the Republic of Texas, belonged to the United States. In 1819, the Florida treaty was concluded at Washington, by Mr. John Q. Adams, (the Secretary of State) on the part of the United States, and Don Louis de Onis on the part of Spain; and by that treaty this territory lying West of the Sabine, and constituting Texas, was ceded by the United States to Spain. The *Rio del Norte* or some more Western boundary than the Sabine could have been obtained, had it been insisted on by the American Secretary of State and that without increasing the consideration paid for the Floridas.

In my judgment, the country West of the Sabine, and now called Texas, was most unwisely ceded away. It is a part of the great valley of the Mississippi, directly connected by its navigable waters with the Mississippi river, and having once been a part of our Union it should never have been dismembered from it. The Government and people of Texas, it is understood, not only give their consent, but are anxiously desirous to be re-united to the United States. If the application of Texas for a re-union and admission into our Confederacy shall be rejected by the United States, there is imminent danger that she will become a dependency, if not a colony of Great Britain—an event which no American patriot, anxious for the safety and prosperity of this country, could permit to occur without the most strenuous resistance.

Let Texas be re-annexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, as also in the Oregon Territory, and let the fixed policy of our Government be, not to permit Great Britain or any foreign power to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory of either. These are my opinions; and without deeming it necessary to extend this letter, by assigning the many reasons which influence me in the conclusion to which I come, I regret to be compelled to differ so widely from the views expressed by yourselves and the meeting of citizens of Cincinnati whom you represent. Differing however, with you and with them as I do, it was due to frankness that I should be thus explicit in the declaration of my opinions.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant. JAMES K POLK

To Messrs. S. P. Chase, Thomas Heaton &c., Committee, Cincinnati.

It will be observed that Gov. Polk speaks of re annexing Texas as it is. He does not point out any boundary line, or say how far west and south he claims. He refers, however, to the "Rio del Norte," and he speaks of Texas as at present constituted, and of the application of the Government of that country to be annexed to the United States. It is therefore to be presumed that he is in favor of the present treaty, and of taking possession of all that immense region claimed as *Texas*. Col. Benton, in his speech against the treaty, produced a map, obtained from the President, on which the boundaries of Texas, now claimed under the treaty, were marked.

It appears from this map and the explanatory memoir, that the boundary claimed by Texas begins at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, thence up the *principal streams of said river to its source*; thence due *north to the 42d degree of north latitude*, thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning.

This boundary dismembers several of the Mexican Departments, or states, and extends more than *two thousand miles*, from the region of eternal snows in the North, to the land of perpetual flowers in the South. It takes from Mexico towns and villages and territory never possessed by the Texans, and inhabitants which never acknowledged the Texan sway. All this Gov. Polk would annex to the United States, by going to the Rio Grande, according to the present treaty. But we will let Mr. Benton speak here, as he is an oracle with the Locofoco party, and has a right to be heard by them:

This immense river [the Rio Grande del Norte] second on our continent to the Mississippi only, and but little inferior to it in length, is proposed to be added in the whole extent of its left bank to the American Union! and that by virtue of a treaty for the re-annexation of Texas! Now, the real Texas which we acquired by the treaty of 1819, never approached the Rio Grande except near its mouth! while the whole upper part was settled by the Spaniards, and great part of it in the year 1694—just one hundred years before La Salle first saw Texas!—all this upper part was then formed into provinces, on both sides of the river, and has remained under Spanish, or Mexican authority ever since. These former provinces of the Mexican vice royalty, now departments of the Mexican republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of *re*-annexation with Texas.

Let us pause and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter—First; there is the department, formerly the province of new Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated—well cultivated and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank, [for I only speak of the part which we propose to re-annex,) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3000 souls, and where the custom-house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods. Then comes Santa Fe, the capitol, 4000 souls—then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls—then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and fields. Then come the departments of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, without settlements on the left bank of the river, but occupying the right bank, and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican departments—now under Mexican governors and governments—is permanently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejecting the treaty!

The one half of the department of New Mexico, with its capital, becomes a territory of the United States, an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities; the same of Tamaulipas, the ancient Nuevo San Tander, (New St Andrew,) and which covers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexico. These, in addition to the old Texas—these parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this *slice* of the Republic of Mexico, two thousand miles long, and some hundred broad—all this our President has cut off from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares it is ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it Texas! and the cutting off calls *re*-annexation! Humboldt calls it New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo San Tander, (now Tamaulipas;) and the civilized world may qualify this *re*-annexation by the application of some odious and terrible epithet. Demosthenes advised the people of Athens not to take, but to *re*-take a certain city, and in that *re* laid the virtue which saved the act from the character of spoliation and robbery. Will it be equally potent with us? and will the *re*, prefixed to the annexation, legitimate the seizure of two thousand miles of a neighbor's dominion, with whom we have treaties of peace, and friendship, and commerce? Will it legitimate this seizure, made by virtue of a treaty with Texas, when no Texan force—witness the disastrous expeditions to Mier and to Santa Fe—have been seen near it without being killed or taken to the last man?

The President in his special message of Wednesday last, informs us that we have acquired a title to the ceded territories by his signature to the Treaty, wanting only the action of the Senate to perfect it; and that, in the mean time, he will protect it from invasion, and for that purpose has detached all the disposable portions of the Army and Navy to the scene of action. This is a caper about equal to the mad freaks with which the unfortunate Emperor Paul, of Russia, was accustomed to astonish Europe about forty years ago. By this declaration, the thirty thousand Mexicans in the left half of the valley of the Rio del Norte are our citizens, and standing, in the language of the President's message, in a hostile attitude toward us, and subject to be repelled as invaders Taos, the seat of the custom-house, where our caravans enter their goods is ours; Santa Fe, the capital of New-Mexico, is ours; Governor Armijo is our Governor, and subject to be tried for treason if he does not submit to us; twenty Mexican towns and villages are ours; and their peaceful inhabitants, cultivating their fields and tending their flocks, are suddenly converted, by a stroke of the President's pen, into American citizens or American rebels. This is too bod; and, instead of making themselves party to its enormities, as the President invites them to do, I think rather that it is the duty of the Senate to wash its hands of all this part of the transaction by a special disapprobation.

Thus conclusively does Mr. BENTON show the folly and wickedness of this scheme of re-annexation, which Mr. Polk is in favor of, and to obtain which the honor, peace and integrity of the United States must be sacrificed. Mr. Polk is emphatically the *Texas candidate*. Mr. Calhoun's ambassadors from S. Carolina promised him the support of that State, and the Spectator, at Washington, Mr. Calhoun's organ, has responded heartily to the nomination. Just as certain as Mr. Van Buren was run off the course because he was opposed to annexation, just so certain was Mr. Polk nominated because he was in favor of *immediate annexation*. Let the people remember this.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Ohio township, was this day held at Sewickleyville, for the purpose of conference and expression of opinion on the subject of the proposed Annexation of Texas to the Union. D. E NEVIN was called to the Chair, and DAVID SHIELDS appointed Secretary. After some preliminary discussion the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Annexation of Texas to these United States, for the following reasons, viz:

1st. That the scheme of Annexation is a rash and hasty measure, on which the citizens of these United States have not had time to be informed, much less to determine on its ultimate consequences and effects.

2d That in our opinion the Annexation of foreign states to our Union would be unconstitutional.

3d That our territory is already sufficiently large for the accommodation of our present population, and for that of generations yet to come; and that any further increase of territory would rather weaken than strengthen the bonds of the Union

4th. That although we submit to the constitutional compact of our ancestors, by which the slave States are entitled to the extra privilege of suffrage on their slave property, yet we cannot consent to any further extension of a privilege so partial in its operation, and injurious to the rights of freemen and the free States.

5th. That while we admit the constitutional right of being called out, with risk of life, to suppress domestic insurrection, yet we must consider that this provision in the constitution could have no further reference than to the United States and territory as then known, and not to new and unknown countries.

6th. That the assumption of the debt of Texas to the extent of ten millions, more or less, would be inexpedient, unwise, partial and unjust, and would be a bonus to speculators who have bought up the evidence of Texan debt at a few cents on the dollar.

7th. That annexation would involve us in a war with Mexico, and probably with other nations, under whose flag our peaceful commerce would be swept from the ocean, a prey to piracy, legalised under the name of privateers.

8th. That we are decidedly of opinion that a very large majority of the people of these United States are opposed to the Annexation, and that in measures of general and national interest, the wishes of the majority ought to be ascertained and respected.

9th. That it is unwise to attempt the amalgamation of a foreign population, with views on law, religion, and social duties so different from our own.

10th. That, last not least, we object to the annexation on a higher and holier ground, because it would ensure the diffusion and perpetuation of Slavery—of that slavery which violates our Declaration of Independence—"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And that while we disclaim any right or disposition to interfere in the internal affairs of our sister states, yet we cannot passively permit, nor become instrumental in the adoption of any new measure adverse to Liberty and the rights of man.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express our approbation of the course pursued on this subject, by our Representative in Congress, Cornelius Darragh, Esq, alike worthy of his head and heart.

Resolved, That the Secretary have these proceedings published, in one or more of the newspapers of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party and that a copy of the same be sent to our Senators and Representative in Congress.

DANIEL E. NEVIN, Ch'n.

Attest, DAVID SHIELDS, *Sec'y*

Ohio township, Allegheny co., Pa, June 1.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

VERY IMPORTANT.

The doings of the Conference on Thursday last, were crowded out yesterday. We will now try to bring them up to the last accounts, but in a greatly condensed form. Our readers will find them very interesting and highly important to the Church.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 30.

CASE OF BISHOP ANDREW.

Dr. Capers of S. C. made an able speech in support of the claims of the Bishop. He feared if the majority persisted in deposing Bishop Andrew the Church would be broken into fragments. He begged and entreated his brethren to forbear. He expressed his solemn conviction that the suspension of Bishop Andrew would utterly destroy the missions of the Church among the colored people at the South.

After Dr. C. Mr. Peck obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to take the question.

Bishop Andrew expressed a desire that the question should be decided without farther delay.

It having been determined that the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" should be decided by yeas and nays, the Conference proceeded to vote, and 98 voted in the affirmative, and 80 in the negative. As the motion required a majority of two thirds it was lost

Bishop Hedding then requested that the Conference might not sit this afternoon, in order that the superintendents might have an opportunity to consult together with a view to fixing upon a compromise; and he requested the Conference to revive the Committee of Nothern and Southern brethren, discharged some days since, that they might meet the Bishops in council on this important question.

Dr. Durbin hailed the proposition with delight, but he suggested that it would be better in the circumstances, not to revive the Committee. Let the Bishops meet together—Bishop Andrew as well as the rest—and let them invite any of the brethren to meet with them whom they pleased. He would give them Plenipotentiary powers in the case. This suggestion was agreed to.

Dr. Olin then moved that the case of Bishop Andrew be deferred till to-morrow morning.—Agreed to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 31.

BISHOP ANDREW'S CASE CONTINUED.

Chair presented the following paper:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,—

The undersigned respectfully and affectionately offer to your calm consideration the result of their consultation this afternoon in regard to the unpleasant and very delicate question which has been so long and so earnestly debated before your body. They have, with the liveliest interest, watched the progress of the discussion, and have awaited its termination with the deepest solicitude. As they have pored over this subject with anxious thought, by day and by night, they have been more and more impressed with the difficulties connected therewith, and the disastrous results which, in their apprehension, are the almost inevitable consequences

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SIMEON GUILFORD,

Of Lebanon County.

The County Convention.—We have only space to say, to-day, that the County Convention held yesterday, was very fully attended, that its deliberations were harmonious, and that its results give general satisfaction. Although quite a number of names were presented for the different offices, and the canvass was conducted with spirit, yet all seemed to acquiesce in the decisions of the Convention and resolved to do battle earnestly for its success. The ticket is a good one, and we predict it will be elected by by an overwhelming majority.

The Locofoco Meeting on Tuesday Evening.

On Tuesday evening last, the Locofocos of this city and vicinity held a meeting in front of Broadhurst's Hotel, to respond to the nomination of Polk and Dallas. We arrived on the ground during the reading of the resolutions, after which the veritable Samuel W. Black, Esq. was called for, and soon made his appearance, and commenced bellowing at the top of his voice. He appeared to estimate the reasoning faculties of his audience at an extremely low rate, as his remarks were composed of the veriest nonsense and bombast we ever heard. A few of the boys who had assembled to witness the fireworks applauded him, but the majority of the audience manifested the most intense disgust. He attempted to defend Mr. Polk's tariff notions, but he took care to go back to 1816 and 1828. He had not a word to say about the lately expressed views of Mr. Polk, as given in his late speeches, written out by himself. He tried to be very severe on the Whig candidates, and very chastely and classically compared Mr. Frelinghuysen to a *snake* given by the gods to the *toads!*

Mr. McCandless followed in a very pretty little speech. His arguments did not amount to much, but they were the best that could be found to support his candidates. He avoided, with the keen sagacity of an able lawyer, the untenable positions of Mr. Polk on the Tariff subject, and seized hold of whatever could make an effect on a Pittsburgh audience. This answers very well where there is no one to reply, and direct attention to the neglected points, but Mr. McCandless would find it a difficult matter with a sagacious opponent to contend with in argument.

Upon the whole, we were pleased with his speech. It showed to demonstration how very little could be said for Polk, when even Mr. M'Candless could say no more. Mr. M'Candless, unlike Black, is never low or vulgar, and does not offend decency and taste, and is therefore listened to with respect.

Dr. Gazzam followed with a few remarks, in which that awful dead Monster, the Bank, appeared to fill his mental vision completely. After he concluded, the meeting adjourned to the Old Court House, where some more speeches were made.

Upon the whole it was a very slim affair. There was no enthusiasm, and none could be excited.—The names of Polk and Dallas fell like lead upon the audience. The only cheering that could be produced was when something peculiarly savage was said about the Whigs or their candidates. If the Locofoco party can be roused to action under Polk and Dallas it will be by working upon their hatred to the Whigs, and not upon their esteem for their candidates.

Before closing we have a word to say to Sam W. Black. Whenever he thinks it necessary, to eke out an argument, or to minister to the worst passions of his audience, to descend to the *cowardly* act of dragging in an unprotected listener, and endeavors to hold him up to ridicule, he should be careful to have truth on his side. He saw proper, in his speech, to drag in the editor of this paper, and he gave currency, unwittingly probably, to a vile falsehood. This we can prove to him, or any other man's satisfaction, who chooses to seek the truth. We do not say that it is the duty of every man who hears an evil report of his neighbor to trouble himself with investigating its credibility, unless he chooses to do so; but we do say that no *honorable* man would give public currency to such a report without first ascertaining its truth, and especially would he not make it the theme of remark and jest in a public meeting.

And we further say, that none but an unprincipled and mean man would make such an attack upon an unprotected listener, in an audience of his political opponents. Mr. Black may possibly think such a course necessary to ingratiate himself with his new political associates, but we are satisfied the more respectable part of that party do not approve of such conduct. However, it is probable Mr. Black is only seeking his proper level, and he is in a fair way by his course buffoonry to find it. We care not how much he attacks us, (however dastardly the act, where we have no opportunity of defence,) if he keeps the truth on his side, but when he stoops to retail the slanders of others, without examination or knowledge of the facts, he must expect to be considered the despised thing he makes himself.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the Convention met in the Court House, Pittsburgh, June 5th, 1844, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Convention was organized by calling DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth, to the Chair, and Col. Robt. Carothers, of Plum, and J. J. Muse of Versailles, as Vice Presidents; and *Hiram Hultz and John Shipton* as Secretaries.

The following delegates then presented their credentials.

Pitt Township, A. B. Curling, Jas. Richardson.
Peebles, Thos. Aiken, Jas. Mitchell.
Wilkins, John Horner. Abraham Horbach.
Plum, Robt. Carothers, D. R. Coon.
Versailles, John J. Muse, Thos. Sampson.
Elizabeth, F. C. Fladnigan, Dan. M'Curdy.
Jefferson, Hugh M'Elhenny, David Kennedy.
Mifflin, David Collins, Robt. M'Clure.
Upper St. Clair, Hiram Hultz, T. W. Nixon.
Lower do Wm. Wilson, Wm Dilworth.
Robinson, Jos. T. Marks, E. J. Brooks.
Fayette, B. A. Mevay, Isaac Walker,
Moon, Math. Scott, Robt. Marks.
Ohio, David Shields, John Hay.
Ross, Jos. Anderson, Jas. D. Hilands.
Pine, Geo. Greer, Samuel M'Elhenny,
West Deer, Mathew Connelly, John M'Connell.
East Deer, Francis Karns, Nath. Miller.
Indiana, John Speer, Jas. O'Harra.
Sharpsburgh, R. C. Newport, James Davidson.
Lawrenceville, David Blair, Hugh D. King.
Birmingham, C. Ihmsen, Thos. M'Kee.
Baldwin, Robert M'Kee, Matthew West.
Manchester, R. B. Sampson, E. Robinson.
Tarentum, W. J. McClary, R. S. Porter.

City of Pittsburgh.

1st Ward: S. R. Johnston, S. Roseburgh.
2d " J. B. Murray, M. Boreland.
3d " C. L. Magee, John Shipton.
4th " Robt. McKnight, Benj. Weaver.
5th " Joel W. Lightner, Henry Fess.

Allegheny City.

1st Ward: Hezekiah Nixon, W. A. Irvin.
2d " John Morrison, Simpson Walker.
3d " Robt. Campbell, Thos. H. Stewart.
4th " Arch. Montgomery, G. E. Warner.

After the credentials were approved of, Mr Francis Karns of East Deer, nominated Cornelius Darragh as our candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, which was seconded by C. L. Magee, who also moved that the nominations close, and that Mr. Darragh be considered our candidate by acclamation, which motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

The convention then took a recess until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Robt. M'Knight, moved for the appointment of a committee of five persons to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, when the chair appointed the following gentlemen as comprising that Committee.—Robt. M'Knight, Francis Karns, John Hay, William Dilworth and F. C. Flanegin.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket to be supported at the Fall election.—The names of a number of persons for the different offices were presented to the meeting, from which the Convention selected the following ticket, to wit:

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM M'GILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Mr. Robert M'Knight, on the part of the Committee to report resolutions for the action of the Convention, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county heartily respond to the nomination of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and pledge themselves to the use of the utmost exertions, to secure their election.

Resolved, That we are pleased at last, to find an issue made up, and the line distinctly drawn, by which the two great political parties of the country are separated. On the one hand we have.

1st. The Protective Tariff of 1842, framed with great care, and supported and carried in Congress by the Whigs, against the almost unanimous vote of the Locofoco party.

2. The distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, according to the original destination of this fund, as expressed in the different sessions of that domain to the general government, a matter of vital importance to our debt burthened state.

3. The establishment of the one term principle, so as to prevent hereafter the re-election of President.

4. Further limitations upon Executive power; in the exercise of the veto power, and the prerogative of appointing and removing public officers; power which is liable to gross abuses, and the latter branch of which has become so enormous, as to threaten the virtues and liberties of the country.

5. Opposition to the Annexation of Texas, and to the infringement of solemn treaties.

6. Support of popular representation by single districts, in opposition to elections by general ticket.

On the other hand, on the side of the Locofoco party, we have,

1st. Opposition to the Tariff of 1842, denunciation of "its principles and details," incessant efforts to bring it into disrepute with the people, a recent attempt to break it down, and an inflexible determination to accomplish this object as soon as they can get possession of the Government.

2d. A withdrawal of the proceeds of the public lands from the states, for the very purpose of getting an apology for repealing the existing duties, and re-establishing their system of free trade; thus leaving to many of the states the alternative of forfeiting their credit, or submitting to the most burthensome taxation.

3d. Opposition to any change in the old practice of re-electing Presidents, although the necessity of such change has now become apparent to every unprejudiced man in the country.

4th. Opposition to any further restriction upon the power of Veto, or of removing from, and appointing to office.

5th. The Annexation of Texas, and contempt of the obligation of treaties, suited only to the character of despotic Governments, or a barbarous age.

Lastly. Election of members of Congress by General ticket, instead of elections by single districts; a form sanctioned by every principle of democratic government, carried by the Whig party in Congress in 1842, and set at naught in the present Locofoco House of Representatives by an act of high handed usurpation.

Resolved, That the name of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen are identified with the Whig principles set forth in these resolutions; that we have entire confidence in their ability, and their sincere devotion to those principles, and entertain no doubt but that their success in the approaching contest will firmly establish the same.

Resolved, That we will, one and all, heartily support Gen. Joseph Markle for the office of Governor, believing that his election will reform the mal-administration of the State government, break down the abuses which have sprung up, and best promote the interests of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will continue to oppose the influence of secret oath-bound societies, believing that the same are dangerous to popular liberty.

The following resolution, offered by Joseph T. Marks, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That forgetful of every feeling of disappointment which may be felt by any of us we will support the ticket, and the whole ticket, this day presented to the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county, and pledge, in addition, our utmost exertions to secure its triumphant election.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Magee, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of Correspondence for the present year.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to confer with the referees from Butler county, in relation to the Senatorial candidate: C. L. Magee, H. D. King, John Shipton.

The Convention then adjourned.

DANIEL M'CURDY, *Chairman.*

Robt. Carothers, J. J. Muse, } *Vice Presidents.*

Hiram Hultz, John Shipton, } *Secretaries.*

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr. White:—I perceive that the editor of the American has, true to his character, in a most disingenuous manner attacked me for the article which appeared over my signature in your paper of the 3d instant. *Knowing the creature as I do*, it is just such an article as I would expect him to write. I have but time to-day to quote the last paragraph of my article referred to. It seems he understood and felt the force of the allusion:

"I am not ignorant of the fact that some *miserable, venal creatures*, who judge all men to be composed of the same base material as themselves, have, for sinister purposes, been endeavoring to injure me," &c.

I shall, it is more than likely, take the trouble of tearing off a portion of his Rhinoceros hide at a future time.

J. E. SHERIDAN.

June 5th, 1844.

We are gratified to see that the bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton,—granting them $76,300 in consideration of his improvements by the application of steam power to navigation,—has been passed by the Senate of the United States.

A melancholy accident occured at Williamsburgh, N. Y. on Friday afternoon; by which six little girls were instantly killed. A bank of earth, from under which sand had been dug for building, caved and fell, burying *seven* children who were playing beneath it, of whom six were instantly crushed or suffocated!—Three of them were children of Mr. Louis Jones, one of a Mr. Paul, one of a Mr. Darlington, and one of a Mr. Sheme,—all dead! The seventh, an adopted child of Mr. Clevenger, was alive and likely to recover.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, in the remarkably short passage of twelve and a half days from Liverpool—bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, London to the 18th, and Paris and Havre to the 17th of May. The overland mail had arrived at London, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the first of April, and from Canton to the 27th of February.

The price of cotton had fallen still lower.

Parliament has taken hold of the Custom Duty Bill. The Bank of England question had come up for debate.

The steamer Acadia from Boston, and the packet ship Independence from New York had arrived out.

The English papers state that the continued dry weather was beginning to have an unfavorable effect on the growing crops.

The sentence of Mr. O'Connell had been postponed until the next term. Meanwhile he is actively engaged in pushing forward his favorite movement. In his address before the last Repeal meeting in Dublin he said that the office of Chief Baron had been offered him by the Marquis of Normandy, and that, being wedded to his country he refused it as he would again that or and other offer. At the same meeting the Repeal rent for the week was announced to be 453*l*.

The Mexican Minister in Paris had contradicted the statement that several citizens of France had been massacred in Mexico.

It is stated that the negociations in progress for the marriage of the Prince de Wappani with Queen Isabella of Spain promises to terminate successfully, notwithstanding the opposition of Louis Phillippe.

A serious riot had taken place at Munich, in Bavaria, in consequence of the advance in the price of beer.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the 19th ult. has the following paragraph:

Few things have taken the British people with greater surprise than the news which came to hand this week, not only that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been signed by the contracting parties, but that the treaty, so signed, with all the necessary correspondence and documents, had been laid before the Senate for ratification. A shell, thrown unexpectedly into a fort or a citadel, could not have produced more general consternation. It will be seen that the treaty of Texas was mooted in the House of Lords, on Thursday night, by Lord Brougham, who is, of course, strongly averse to it, arising out of the slavery question. Lord Aberdeen spoke guardedly, but both of the speakers emphatically denied having ever contemplated, in connexion with this question, the least interference with the institutions of the United States.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Brougham wished to ask the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if he had received information with respect to the annexation of Texas with the United States. This was a question of vast importance, so far as the abolition of slavery was concerned, but he trusted that the deciding portion of the Congress, namely, two-thirds of the members, would oppose it.—Nothing which had dropped from him or the noble lord at the head of the foreign department even justified the inference that this country, although deploring the existence of slavery, ever contemplated any interference with the institution of America.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the noble and learned lord could not expect him to give a precise answer to the question he asked. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it that it would receive the most serious attention of her Majesty's government. It was true, he believed, that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed; but he agreed in the hope expressed by his noble and learned friend, that the majority of Congress would not agree to the ratification of it.

IRELAND

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The legal arguments which had occupied the whole week on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell, and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the crown, from the Irish Attorney General.

Mr. Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney General, contrary to arrangements.

The Attorney General decidedly objected, but the Court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject, either by the judges or the counsel on the one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, the judges who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Steel and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said—"Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you that the Court find they cannot give judgment in the case until next term." The case of course, was understood to mean that of "The Queen[s] vs O'Connel and others." The Attorney General dropped into his seat, and in a moment the Court was comparatively empty.

The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further dilatory experiments; a variance, it appears, has been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry of it upon the *postea*. This is a matter which, in Westminster Hall, would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the court, which Lord Denman would order, as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion.

Trinity term commences on the 22d instant, and ends on the 12th June. If the decision on the new trial question be against the defendants, then comes the motion for an arrest of judgment, which may occupy the whole of the ensuing term. If not there is the writ of error, which will afford materials for another month's speechifying.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received intelligence from Bombay to the 1st of April from Calcutta and Delhi to the 23d March and from Madras to the 23d of that month. The accounts from China are to the 27th of February, the latter contain nothing of interest further than all was quiet, and the arrangements of Government for carrying on business had proved so far successful. Sir H. Pottinger had directed the reduction of expenditure on erection of government buildings to the lowest point. Some European laborers, on arriving at Hong Kong in quest of employment, had the mortification of discovering that it was in vain to compete with Chinamen.—The colony appears to have been more healthy of late than formerly. The accounts received state that the Chinese new year holidays had almost entirely put a stop to business, and few transactions either in imports or exports had been effected.

SPAIN.

Spain, since our last publication, has witnessed another change in her nominal rulers. We say nominal, for there is little doubt but that whoever may be appointed as Minister, the real rulers are Narvaez and the Queen's Mother. The following is a list of the new Cabinet:—General Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; the Marquis de Villuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Mon Minister of Finance; M Pidal, Minister of the Interior; M. Mayans, Minister of Justice; and General Armero, Minister of Marine. The names all belong to the Ultra-Moderado and Afrancessado party. M. Gonzales Bravo is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon.—The Madrid Gazette publishes the decree abolishing the state of seige throughout the kingdom. The proceedings of the new Ministers have so far proved satisfactory, and evince a disposition to revert to a consequence of legal government.

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1844.

JOHN SHIPTON·····J. B. GUTHRIE·····W. BARKER.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... 3½@ 3¾
Pearls..... 4¾@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'..... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BAITING—℔ lb.
Superior..... — @15
Common..... — @ 9
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small " ... — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms.... 50,00 @60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... — @ 8
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'st br's.. —@38
" inferior ... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'y do.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — a 6
Wagon boxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz..... a 9,00
Waffle Irons..... a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt..... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.... — @17
" 11 " 13.... — @18
" 14 ..... — @19
Increasing ¼@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... — @ 9¼
" 600..... — @ 7¾
" 700..... — @ 7¾
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain.... — @22
Cotton Twine.... — @25
Candle wick..... — @18
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white... — @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7¾
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8
Havana..... 7¾@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... — @30
Sheathing..... — @30
Bolt..... — @35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... — @12½
White rope..... — @12
" " tar'd..... — @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com... — @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,50
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3½@ 8¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 8½@ 9
Pittsburgh ... — @ 8½
37 Light..... — @ 6¾
3-4 ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine, — @ 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 @ 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... — @10½
Rochester ... — @11
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 18 @19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk ..... 9½ @10
Bleached do.... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 @14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue.... 11 @11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ....1,50@1,52
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @15
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... — @50
" Tragacinth. 34 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @83
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 22 @25
" Com'n. 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint. 4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y. 3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... —@3,50
Rhubard, root'd. 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac.. 20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid. 50 @55
Vitriol, Blue... 11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished..... 11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 5 @ 6
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne
Monongahela. 3,06@3,25
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,12@3,31
Wagon ..... 3,12@3,31
Rye ..... —@2,18
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f bls —@ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....25 @27
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @28
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 half bls —@ 7,00
" 2.....11, 00@11,50
" 2 half bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 5,25@ 5,50
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@18,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... 9,25@ 9,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a—
" so't.. " 20 a22
" hard.. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a1
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch. — a2,33
" Bloom. — a2,25
Cranberries, bush.. a —
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — a4,00
Oranges do..5,00 a5,25
Dried Peaches, bushel.....1,00 a1,06¼
do. Apples... 70 a 75
Green " bbl..1,25 a1,50
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—
City brands.
8 by 10.....2 50,@2,75
10 by 12.....3,50@ 3,75
12 by 18.....3,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 24 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,81@ 1,87
10 by 12.....2,31@ 2,37
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 a6,00
Eagle 6½ lbs.. — a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a4,00
Eagledo papers — a6,00
Rock powder. 3,50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....62½a65
Rye 33 a35
Oats..... 20 a21
Corn 33 a35
Barley..... a—
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng .....28 @29
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6,50 a7,50
Clover ..... a—
Straw, 100bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish.....15½a17½
do. salted.....10 a13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted .....4 @4½
Missouri do.....4 @4½
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43.. 9½a10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float. 1 37 a1,45
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
Flat Bar.
½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in..... —a—
5-16 by ¾ to 4 in ..... —a—
⅜ to 1½ by ¾ to 4 in..... —a—
1⅛ to 2 by ⅜ to 4 in ..... —a—
1 to 1½ by ¼ to 1-16. —a—
All under..... —a—
Round & Square Iron.
1 to 1⅜ (from bloom) —a—
1⅛ to 2½ (Piled)..... —a—
2⅛ to 3½ " ..... —a—
⅜ to ¾..... —a—
5-16..... —a—
Hoop Iron.
3½ to 4 in. wide..... —a—
2 to 1½..... —a—
All under..... —a—
Sheet Iron.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. —a—
" 16 " 20 " ..—a—
" 13 " 17 " ..—a—
Boiler Iron.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —a—
⅝..... —a—
Nail Rods..... —a—
Deck & Spike rods.. —a—
Plough Slabs..... —a—
" wings ..... —a—
Boiler Rivets..... —a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... 3½a 3¾
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finish'd.24,00a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00a26,00
Lace leather.18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft...17,00a18,00
" com. " " ..—a 8,00
" clear 1½ " ..—a25,00
" com. 1½ " ..—a11,50
" clear 2 " ..—a31,00
" com. 2 " ..—a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a28,00
" com.... —a15,00
Oak do. do...23,00a30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a —
Laths sawd. 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. —@15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a15
" N. Orleans.— a10
New Orleans.... — a32
Country ..... —a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl...2,75 a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal. .50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads.....a—
8d & 9d do.....a—
6d & 7d do.....a—
5d nails.....a—
4d " .....a—
3d " .....a—
2d " .....a—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes..a—
5 5½ & 6 " ..a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought" ..a—
4½ & 5 " " ..a—
⅜ & 6 " " ..a—
6, 7 & 8 " " ..a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh .....@ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 a 80
Lard, City.... 56 a 58
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,00
" Fall .....95@1, 10
Whale .....70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00a1,25
Lampblack.....6¼a 7
Span. Whiting....1¼a 2
Chrome Green...50 a55
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No. 2....25 a28
Bruns'ck Green. 15 a20
White Lead, dry..6¼a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 66a1,75
" " No. 1....1,45a1,50
Red Lead.....7 a 8
Yellow Ochre....2¼a 3
Ven. Red.....4½a 5
Verdigris 34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,50@28,00
" middling 28,00@29 00
" soft ....29,00@30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blas'. 24,00@30,00
" cold " ..23,00@30,00
Ten'ee best .....a....
" inferior.....a....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plaster Paris. 15,00@16,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams....4 a 5½
" Shoulders..2¾a 3½
" Sides.....4 a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... 4¼a 4½
" country cured..3¾a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs.5 a 5½
" " 2, " ..a 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg —a—
" " 1, roll 10a11
Cheese, Western Reserve 4¾a 5
" Goshen.....a....
" Pine Apple .....a....
Crackers, Pittsb.
Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do. Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....37½a44
Neshannocks ...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2¼
" good white.... 3¼a3½
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 3¼a3½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat....97½a 93
" 1 in store —a1,00
" 2 afloat .... —a 86
Table dozbox 1,50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... —a5,00
Timothy..... 1,31a1,37
Flaxseed.....100a1,10
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs.....a1,25
Pepper a12½
Alspice.....a10
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca 25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....a 5
Cincinnati " .....a 5
Chillicothe " .....a 5
Pitts'gh brown.....a 4½
Cincinnati " .....a 4½
Chillicothe " .....a 4
Castile .....a....
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....a 6½
Cincinnati " 1.....a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½a18½
do single.....16 a17
Best German.....a12½
" Eagle.....a10½
" Hoop L.....a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture a —
Cast Steel.....a16
Shear single.....a....
" double .....a....
" trebie.....a....

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

Of the Pittsburgh Markets for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, June 5.

Daily Gazette and Advertiser Office.

☞ Since our last report, of May the 22d, the Reporter has been seriously indisposed, and though not yet recovered, is so far convalescent he hopes and expects to do his duty fully from the present. This remark will explain why this report is not as elaborate as usual. So far as it goes it may be relied on.

Remarks—Business is dull, decidedly so, and we cannot hope for any considerable improvement for a short time to come. We intended making up a thorough review of the spring's business, but for the reason given above are obliged to defer it. Considerable activity is manifest in some articles—Wool, for example—but with few exceptions the movement is slow and steady in the ordinary channels. Farmers are busy at their crops and consequently a very meagre amount of produce is offering.

Western Waters—Since the high waters experienced in all the tributaries of the Mississippi, on the west and on the east above the mouth of the Ohio, there has been a gradual and rapid fall. The St. Louis New Era of the 27th says, the Mississippi was falling rapidly and had already fallen three feet. We have a good stage of water in the Ohio there being at this time 6 feet water in the channel.

Ashes—No improvement to note in rates. The stock on hand is melting away slowly. Scorchings 3¼. Saleratus, Cleveland, 5@5¼. Pittsburgh 5¼.

Blooms—40 tons Juniata were taken this week at $54, half cash, balance 5 mos.

Cotton Yarns—We again reduce our quotations for Cotton Yarns 1 cent ℔ No., as in price current.—This should have been done last week.

Flour—The tendency of Flour has been down, and sales have been with steady concessions on the part of sellers till the present. Yesterday a sale of a good Superfine brand was made at the river at $3,12½—the lowest point it has yet touched. Sales however were made to-day at 3,31¼, and we quote as extremes of good brands $3,12½@3,31¼.

Fish—The sales of Fish this season have been quite large; Herring and Shad especially have gone off very freely. Mackerel have been rather neglected for the others. No. 1 Herring we quote at $5,25@5,37½. No. 1 Shad trimmed, $9@9,50.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are still exceedingly dull—we quote as formerly $1 ℔ bush. from first hands—Apples are rather dull, and previous rates have not been maintained. We now quote 65@70 as extremes for a prime article.

Green—Oranges are not plenty, but receipts are daily expected by Canal. We quote $4,75@5,00. The same remark will apply to Lemons. We quote $4.

Freights—Canal freights have given way somewhat since last quoted. We alter the table accordingly.

Canal Freights to Philad'a & Baltimore.

Flour	per bbl	80 @	85
Pork	"	1,20 @	1,25
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ℔ 100 lbs.	45 @		50
Lead, (pig)	℔ 100 lbs	45 @	50
Ginseng	" "	72 @	75
Feathers	" "	72 @	75
Deer & Buffalo skins	" "	72 @	75
Furs & Peltries	" "	72 @	75
Wool	"

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 3, 1844.

JAMES E. SHERIDAN, Esq.—The communication of Mr. Sheridan will command attention.—The attempt of the corrupt dominant party at Harrisburgh, to bribe this gentleman signally failed, and their further favors were withholden. But what will the people say to a party that could thus insult their representatives, and who would recklessly use the public money for the purpose.

☞We should be glad to publish the doings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, but unfortunately none of our western exchanges report the proceedings. The Louisville Journal, whose condensed, report of the first few days we copied, has ceased to publish the proceedings. The Louisville Dime, which reports at some length we do not receive.

THE WEATHER, in this section is truly delightful. The air moist and balmy, and warm enough for vegetation, while frequent genial showers refresh the face of nature. North of us in Butler and Mercer counties, a severe frost has been experienced, and considerable damage done. In Missouri and Illinois the rains have been very heavy, causing all the streams to overflow their banks. In the South, Mississippi and Louisiana, and in the West India Islands, a long draught has prevailed, the air has been dry and arid, and vegetation is nearly destroyed. Sugar, Cotton and Corn, it is thought, in many places will not recover. We thus see that this region of country has been especially blest, and calls for the expression of our heartfelt gratitude to our benificent Creator

☞JOHN TYLER'S ACCEPTANCE.—The Madisonian of Thursday evening contains John Tyler's acceptance of the nomination of the Tyler Convention to the Presidency. It is the most egotistical and ridiculous article we ever read. Surely the man must be demented. John Jones, of the Madisonian, however, is, if possible, a bigger fool than his master. In introducing the President's letter, he speaks of the Tyler Convention as the "Democratic National Convention," and the regular Convention as the "*other* Convention," and he tells Mr. Polk "to withdraw or take the consequences." We shall publish Mr. Tyler's letter as a part of the extraordinary political history of the times.

GREAT WHIG MEETING!—On Wednesday last, the Whigs of New-Jersey held a tremendous meeting at Trenton. We have only space to say that it was a glorious affair, and that DANIEL WEBSTER addressed the immense assemblage in a most noble speech, which is reported in the Eastern papers. New-Jersey is safe for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Congress.—The proceedings in both Houses of Congres on Thursday, 30th ult. were without interest. Our excellent Representative, Mr. Darragh, made an energetic effort to bring the House to consider the Bill making appropriations to the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, but other business had the precedence.

Polk Anti-Tariff.

Conclusive evidence is published in the National Intelligencer, that JAMES K. POLK, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, is *opposed to a Protective Tariff!* We shall publish the whole article at our leisure, and content ourself now with copying the following conclusive testimony, being an extract from a speech to the people of Madison, and adjoining counties, delivered at Jackson, on Monday, April 3, 1843, written out by Gov. Polk and printed in pamphlet form:

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURSE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY WITH WHICH HE (Mr. MILTON BROWN) ACTS AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

Hear it, Tariff men of Pennsylvania, a little over a year ago, JAMES K. POLK, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, acknowledged that the *Whig party* was in favor of a *Protective Tariff*, and declared that he considered such a measure "RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY."

NATIONAL LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention assembled agreeably to adjournment, on Thursday morning. The following letter was then read from Silas Wright, the nominee for the Vice Presidency.

WASHINGTON, 26th May, 1844.

My Dear Sir—Being advised that the Convention, of which you are a member, has conferred upon me the unmerited honor of nominating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, will you, if this information be correct, present my profound thanks to the Convention for this mark of its confidence and favor, and say for me that circumstances, which I do not think it necessary to detail to it, but which I very briefly hint at to you, (in another private letter to Mr. B.) render it impossible that I should, consistently with my sense of public duty and private obligation accept this nomination.

I am with great respect,
Your obed't servant,
SILAS WRIGHT,

Hon B. F BUTLER.

The Convention then, on motion, proceeded to nominate another candidate in place of Mr. Wright. The first ballot resulted as follows. Whole number of votes cast, 247—necessary to a choice, 166.

Fairfield,	87
Woodbury,	56
Cass,	29
Johnson,	26
Stewart,	23
Dallas,	13
Marcy,	5

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, then made some explanations in reference to the views of Mr. Dallas upon the subject of a National Bank and the Texas question, after which the Convention proceeded, on motion, to the second ballot, which resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast 256—necessary to a choice 171. The following was the result.

Dallas,	220
Fairfield,	30
Woodbury,	6

The President then announced that Geo. M Dallas of Pennsylvania, having received a sufficient number of votes was declared to be the nominee of the Convention for the Vice Presidency.

Resolutions appointing Committees, &c., were then adopted, and the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

Now comes the fun! Oh, the harmonious Democracy! As soon as the vote for adjournment had passed, Mr. McGinniss, one of the Delegates from Missouri, took the Chair just vacated by the President, and addressed the Convention as follows:

I have sought at various times to address the Convention for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon the course it has adopted—but I have been rudely and uncivilly denied the exercise of my rights as one of its members. I have, therefore, no resort left, except to take this opportunity of proclaiming that I bear no part in the responsibility of what it has done. It has committed a gross fraud—a fraud upon the Democratic party—a fraud upon the country. I go against it—Missouri will go against it—I denounce it. I know that it is useless to spend more breat xpon the suejoct here, but the people will see it, and treat it as it deserves to be treated.

Mr. McGinnis, is, we understand, one of the Locofoco Electoral Candidates of the State of Missouri, and a man of great influence in that State, among the party, as his selection as a candidate to the Convention and as an Elector for President is positive evidence.

☞SILAS WRIGHT refuses to play second fiddle to such a man as James K. Polk, and who will wonder at it. GEORGE M. DALLAS, "one of the family," is nominated to fill his place. What a glorious ticket James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. Oh, how is Locofocoism fallen! Van Buren is fully revenged on his associates for their base conduct towards himself.

☞THE MISSISSIPPI had fallen about seven inches at St. Louis on the 24th ult, and the Missouri and Illinois were also rapidly falling.

The Locofoco Nomination.

The nomination of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, by the Locofoco National Convention, will be received with unfeigned surprise and astonishment in every part of the country. Being a fourth rate man, with no one intellectual quality to command admiration, having no military or civil achievement to boast of, he is suddenly and unexpectedly thrust forward as the leader and head of that powerful party, built up by Gen. Jackson, and supported by such veterans as Van Buren, Johnson, Buchanan, Benton, Walker, Wright, Woodbury, Calhoun, Cass, &c. The first impulse is, on hearing the nomination, to consider him the leader of a forlorn hope, thrust forward to a certain political death, and to bear the odium of the last unfortunate political leader of an expiring party.

It cannot be possible that the Locofoco party expect to elevate James K. Polk to the Presidential Chair. This can be no part of the calculation.—He possesses no one quality to command the votes of the people. The only ground on which he could be supported would be *principle*, and that is something the Locofoco party does not possess. The only measures on which they can enforce his claims, are the Annexation project, and the British Tariff Bill. On those questions the issue must be joined, and on those questions we are willing to meet in fair fight. "Henry Clay, and Protection, Distribution of the Lands and Anti-Annexation," on one side,—"and James K. Polk, immediate annexation and the British Tariff Bill" on the other. In such an issue Locofoco defeat will be certain. We extract below the opinions of some of the press, commencing with the Baltimore American:

THE "DEMOCRATIC" NOMINATION—On the third day of its session, after a stormy period of wrangling, dissention, confusion and discord, the National Convention of our political opponents has succeeded in making a nomination for the Presidency. JAMES K POLK, of Tennessee, is the designated individual nominated as the competitor of HENRY CLAY for that high office.

The selection of Mr. Polk was the result apparently of something like desperation. After fruitless effort and much excitement—after canvassing the whole list of names originally submitted to the convention—names known and favored by the various constituencies represented in that body—the new name of Mr. Polk, recommended by no constituency for the Presidential nomination, was united upon as that of the leader of the forlorn hope of the party.

Mr Van Buren has been given up. The adoption of the rule requiring a vote of two thirds to make a nomination proved destructive to the pretentions of that gentleman—as it was designed to be. In the adoption of that rule, which was carried by a majority vote simply, some of his nominal friends played him false at the outset. He is given up—abandoned—left to subside into political insignificance—no very unjust fate, perhaps, although hardly merited at the hands of his friends

But in casting Mr. Van Buren aside the party has shrunk from the old issue of 1840. Until within a few weeks past it was the standing proclamation of that party that the election of 1840 had been decided unfairly, and that in order to atone the "wrong then done, as they were pleased to call it, to the principles of what they denominate "democracy," it was necessary that the man who had fallen with the "principles" should be restored with them. But it appears that the "principles" have not been adequate to give popularity to the man. The results of recent elections in various States—the opening triumphs of the Whigs which have lately shone forth as the glorious harbingers of the coming splendor of complete success throughout the Union—have opened the eyes of the most deluded to the fact that the Whig victory of 1840 was about to be repeated again with still greater brilliancy in 1844, unless something could be done either to mend the "principles" which were then put down, or to get a better man to uphold the "principles."

The party has endeavored to do both. It has sought to take from Mr Tyler his Texas "principle" to add to the worn out catalogue of its roll-call of words, and it has thrust out Mr. Van Buren, as a political Jonah from its sinking ship, to substitute another pilot from the school of the Hermitage. The new Palmurus comes holding in his hand a piece of the helm which he grasped when the State of Tennessee threw him from her own steerage; and with that momento of his unskillfulness he is installed to guide the shattered National bark with a divided crew through a more troubled sea than that in which he was so lately swamped.

How the nomination of Mr. Polk will be received by the party in whose name he is put forward, is an affair of their own concern, in which we feel no solicitude. It matt-red nothing to the Whigs from the first who should be the candidate of their opponents. No candidate can give unity to the discordant elements of that party, torn asunder by its own dissensions—having no common principle upon which to stand—agreeing upon no great measures of national policy. It is a party of negatives. It can tell what it is opposed to, so soon as it ascertains what the Whigs are in favor of. It can denounce the Tariff—decry a National Bank—oppose the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Land sales—but it proposes nothing: it has no positive position To impede the efforts of the Whigs when they attempt to carry out a beneficent policy—this they can do, and they strive to do this to the extent of their power. The history of the doings of that party in the House of Representatives of the present Congress is mostly included in the record of their labors to overthrow the Whig tariff of 1842—and that specimen of their exertions is a tolerably fair illustration of their general movements since the defeat of the Sub-Treasury.

But now their Presidential candidate is nominated. From the recesses of the "Egyptian tomb," as it was called by one of them, in which the Convention sat, a voice has come forth—"a doleful sound;" from the "Egyptian darkness," as the same gentleman styled it, which enveloped the deliberations of the conclave, a faint ray has emerged dimly shining with a reflected light from the declining sun of Andrew Jackson. It must "pale its ineffectual fire" before the refulgent glory which heralds the culmination of the Star of the West, which shines with no borrowed lustre.

The canvass will no doubt begin very soon, since both parties are now arrayed under their appointed leaders. The Whigs are quite ready for it; they believe that they foresee the result of it already. The unanimity which spoke forth in the nominations of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, gave but a presage of that national unanimity which shall call both to the highest offices of the Government. It the two Conventions of the two parties are to be taken as the symbols of corresponding events, the Whigs need no better prognostic of success.

Previous to Mr. Polk's nomination, and after the eighth ballot, the Baltimore Patriot writes:—

"The introduction of the name of James K Polk, of Tennessee, into the list of candidates, on the eight ballot, could scarcely have been made with any serious design of urging his election. His nomination would turn the proceedings of the Convention, already ridiculous enough, into a broad burlesque. It would be almost as bad as nominating John Tyler. Why his name is against him. Polk polk-root! There is no music in it—the association with it is disagreeable, and the whole man contemptible! His nomination would excite boisterous laughter throughout the Union, from all parties."

After Mr. Polk's nomination was announced, the Patriot adds the following Postscript:

HENRY CLAY AND JAMES K. POLK!—"*Hyperion to a Satyr!*"—Who can "look upon this picture and then on that," without the instinctive conviction that no serious opposition is meant by those who have had the temerity to furnish the materials for such a contrast. The consequences of a survey of the proportions of the two men are, at once, and by common consent, decisive.

We have only time to-day, to add, that although the nomination of Mr. Polk is the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, it is, at the same time, the work of and the triumph of Mr. Van Buren's friends. It was, at any time, within the power of Mr. V. B.'s friends to have chosen Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Cass—but, as these two gentlemen had placed themselves in opposition to him, and, for the purpose of ensuring his defeat, had insisted upon the adoption of the two third rule, Mr V. B 'sadherents would listen to no compromise that did not involve the disappointment of their expectations. This was right and just. They made Mr. V. B the victim of a contemptible intrigue, and it was but a fair return that he should hoist them with their own petard. They have, it is true, killed him, and with Texas and the two-third rule; but he is not without his own revenge.—He has made a ghost of Mr Calhoun. He has annihilated Cass. He has distanced Buchanan—and he has, without the slightest remorse, set up James K Polk, to be shot at, for the amusement of all parties, during the ensuing campaign. Nor can any of these—Calhoun, Cass or Buchanan—refuse to lend their countenance to Mr Polk? The former, particularly, and his friends will be compelled to go for it—for Mr Van Buren's personal friend—for his most devoted ally—for the man whom he wished associated on the ticket with him as Vice President—for the candidate of the same section of the party which has always defied and ridden down Mr. Calhoun—which has now, in this last most desperate and decisive battle, finding they could do nothing for Van Buren, glutted their vengeance and "fed fat their ancient grudge" by utterly demolishing, forever, all his pretensions, and making all his friends "bite the dust."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

We gave the substance of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 28, the twenty fourth day of the session, on Saturday morning, but we find in the Tribune some particulars of the closing scenes of that day which were not in the paper we copied from. Our account noticed Bishop Andrew's speech. The Tribune says:

When Bishop Andrew sat down, there were loud expressions of applause in the galleries. The Chair said that such conduct could not be tolerated, and if it was repeated the Conference would sit with closed doors.

Dr. Smith of Va. without rising from his seat, said in a loud tone of voice, which was heard all over the house, "You will hear a worse noise than that coming up from the foundations of society, before this business is done with" (Cries of "order," "order," in all parts of the house)

Mr. Schon, of Ohio, next obtained the floor, and made an impassioned speech, in which he took strong ground against the suspension of the Bishop. He said he was willing to take the responsibility of his course here and at home, and he should stand at the bar of conscience and of God an acquitted man. He said it was a slander that he had changed his ground—he stood now where he had stood for years.

Mr. Winans was the next speaker, and he argued with great ability against the passage of the resolution, and in reply to the argument of Mr. Hamline. He spoke with great severity of the course pursued by the Delegates from the Baltimore Conference, who he said took the South by the beard to kiss her, and at the same time presented a dagger to her heart. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the Chair.] He said if his strength allowed, he would protract this debate till next January before he would consent to see the Bishop suspended. He would even stay away from his loved wife and children for a whole year if necessary.

Mr. Hanline having offered some explanations in reply to Dr. Winans, the latter made a brief rejoinder, when

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, took the floor in defence of the resolution before the Conference. His speech was exceedingly able, and we regret that we cannot find room for a sketch of it. He gave a most interesting account of his labors in the Church in relation to Slavery, contending that the Discipline was anti-slavery in its character. He would die upon the altar before he would give up his principles. No man should have it to say after he was dead that James B. Finley had proved a traitor—Brethren could excite his sympathies and even make him cry, but they could not convert him to their views or induce him to give a vote in favor of Slavery. They need not expect to scare him by threats of disunion. He should not go home to his constituents with the mark of Judas in his forehead.

The Conference adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Cartwright, of Illinois, made a most amusing speech in favor of the resolution, which excited much laughter in all parts of the house. Some of his hits were very fine, but we have no room for any report of his remarks. He declared that Southern preachers could emancipate their slaves if they wanted to do so, and ridiculed the threats of disunion which had been so frequently thrown out. He begged his friends from the North not to be frightened by these threats, reminding them that they had heard Southern thunder before, and that it was all very harmless. He said that many of the arguments on the other side reminded him of the return made by a Western officer upon a warrant, when he had failed to arrest a man who took refuge in a swamp."—"*In swampo non est come at 'em.*"

Mr. Crandall moved that the debate be closed, and the question taken at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Early moved that the motion be laid on the table. Lost. Dr. Capers hoped the motion to close the debate would not prevail. Mr. Collins thought the motion was out of order, and The Chair, after consulting with his colleagues, so decided. Mr. Houghtaling took an appeal, but the decision of the Chair was affirmed. Mr. Stamper spoke against the resolution, after which Mr. Dunwody, of S. C. obtained the floor, but immediately gave way for an adjournment, and the Conference adjourned.

Methodist General Conference.

Wednesday, May 29, twenty-fifth day. After the opening of the Conference, a warm and exciting debate took place on the adoption of a rule to bring the Conference to a vote. The Southern members expressed their determination to talk their opponents into measures. A rule was finally adopted giving *two-thirds* of the members a right to put a stop to the debate, and bring the Conference to avote. The case of Bishop Andrew was then taken up, and Mr. Dunwoody, of S. C. took the floor and made a fiery speech against the resolution. He said both the Old and New Testaments recognized slavery. He believed that it was the settled purpose of the North that no Slaveholder should ever fill the Episcopal office, and this was tantamount to saying to the South, "Stand aside we are holier than you." Would the South stand this? No. There could be no harmony, no real union, if this step were persisted in, and our Zion would have to put on mourning attire. The Annual Conferences would be thrown on their reserved rights. The Baltimore Conference had already disregarded the authority of the General Conference, and the South would follow her example. Take this step, said Mr. D. and we'll nullify. You have not the temporal sword to sustain you, and we'll set you at defiance—you will find the grave of your power.

Bishop Soule occupied the remainder of the morning session. He took strong ground against the suspension of Bishop Andrew, and recommended, as a compromise, that the question be submitted to the consideration of the Annual Conferences, and finally to the next General Conference.

The afternoon session was occupied mainly by Dr. Durbin, who made a speech of great power and thrilling eloquence. He maintained that the Conference had full power to act in the premises, but was willing to submit the question to the next General Conference, provided the South would agree to abide its decision. He concluded by offering the following resolution:

"Resolved. That the case of Bishop Andrew be referred to the church, and the judgment of the next General Conference be deemed to be, and taken as the voice of the Church, whether he shall continue to exercise the functions of a General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while he sustains his relation to slavery as mentioned in the communication of Bishop Andrew as reported by the committee on the Episcopacy."

The Conference then adjourned.

ACCIDENT.—A man, named JOHN COATES, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, fell from the steps leading from Federal street to the rolling mill, Allegheny city, and had his back broken. It is thought he will not recover.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—By your votes I had the honor of being one of your Representatives in the Legislative session of 1843: and for that honor allow me to say I feel unfeignedly thankful. But if (as recent events would seem to portend,) my good name is to be tarnished, dear indeed to me will have been the conferment of your highly prized honor—for I look upon a "good name, in man or woman," as the "immediate jewel of the soul," and have always thought that

"The greatest treasure which our time affords
Is *spotless reputation*—that away.
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

And for the purpose of setting myself right before you, if possible, I shall ask your indulgent attention to the following remarks:

Many of you are aware, that during the recent session of the Legislature a committee of investigation was appointed to sift out the manner, and for what purposes a large item was expended during the session of 1843. Among other witnesses examined before that committee was a certain Dr. M'Pherson. This man, holding a list of the yeas and nays in his hand, of 1843, said: "I furnished every person on this list, with the exception of Mr. Craig of Allegheny county. These articles were ordered by the clerk." He was then asked to specify the articles, and state how he knew they were delivered. To this he replied: "I furnished each member with a razor, a pot of shaving compound, shaving brush, hair brush, nail brush, washing soap. The only means I have of knowing that the articles were delivered is, that they were made up in separate packages for each member, directed and sent to their boarding houses."

Upon this I desire to remark—that on coming into my room one night, about 10 o'clock, from the House of Representatives, where I had been writing during the evening, I found there a package, directed to myself; upon the opening of which I found it to contain as follows:—1 razor in a sheath; 1 hair brush; 1 nail brush; 1 shaving brush; and 1 box of shaving compound.* Who left them there, or by whose authority they were sent, I had no knowledge but the supposition among some members, (who had been favored somewhat in the same way,) was that they had been sent by the direction of W. J. B. Andrews, the principal clerk of the house. The desire seemed to be, that the matter shouldbe bro't before the House, and a resolution of inquiry for that purpose was actually written, but from a disposition in certain quarters to spend time needlessly and turn all such small matters into ridicule, (to be satisfied of this, let any one look at the Journal,) the important business of the session, being still before us—it was deemed prudent to let the matter drop. This affair was no secret—it was the common jest and topic of the day. But, for my part, as these articles were unconnected with my public duties, I deemed it improper to use them—and the consequence is, they remain in my possession unused and unsullied to this day. But after all this has been said, it appears that the above articles are *but a part* of those it was not unfrequent to give to members.

H. B. Wright, the Speaker of the House in the session of 1843, who was examined before the Investigating Committee, says: "During my knowledge of legislation (he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for 3 years) the members were furnished certain articles by the Clerk—such as pen knives, stationery, port folios, paper cutters, soap, and in some cases a hair brush, tooth brush, nail brush, and also in some cases a razor, brush, and shaving box; sealing wax; in every case they furnished sealing wax."

Of the Mr. McPherson who figures so largely is a witness in the report of the above committee, I have no knowledge whatever—and never had any thing to do with him *directly or indirectly*—do not even known him by sight. The committee remark, however, in relation to the bill of this man, that "it is on the face of it covered with suspicion, and kept in a manner so irregular, that it could not have been enforced in a Court of Justice." Never indeed was a scheme better devised to throw the mantle of suspicion around the shoulders of honest men, than that resorted to in this case by those who were in the plot, and sharers of the spoils. Here are certain articles, which it was common to give to the members for their accommodation—all supposed to be in the hands of the Clerk purchased at wholesale, either on the credit or with the cash of the state but actually procured, *piece meal*, at a retail shop, at exhorbitant prices, and then the sweeping charge made that members, as well as the clerk, got articles on the credit of the state!! But notwithstanding a bill of $2,690,26, was contracted with him in this extraordinary manner, with all the promptness of the committee, he or his clerk were unable to recollect the name of a *single individual who had received any certain article of him!!*

When the House was organized, or shortly after, I, in common, I have reason to believe, with all the members, was furnished with various articles, all (as I deemed them) strictly connected with, and essential to, the proper discharge of my official duties as a Representative—and such as, I have not a doubt, no honorable or enlightened man among you would find fault with, or question the propriety of having. Some of those articles were but small in quantity, merely for present use.

The Legislature met on the 3d day of January, and on the 5th the following resolution (offered by Mr. Hahn) was adopted—not however without a continued effort to turn it into ridicule and defeat it, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to take into his possession, all stationery and other property intended for the use of the members, and keep an account of the amount used by each member, and that the amount be placed on the Journal."

By the above resolution I was governed—drawing my order upon W. J. B. Andrews for the articles I needed—and if justice has been done me (I have not the Journal to refer to) I shall not be ashamed either of the nature or number of the articles I have received.

Fellow-Citizens—As an honorable man, I desire to retain your good opinion; and I can assure you if an anxious desire to do that which would best promote your interests and the interests of my native State—an honorable and honest course of conduct whilst acting as your Representative, are to have their due weight, I feel that I am not unworthy of your confidence. But, if it should unfortunately happen, as it not unfrequently does in this world, I should fail in this, I am willing to refer the whole matter to the decision of that Being with whom errors of judgement, or injustice are unknown. I stand before you, fellow-citizens in conscious integrity—*free from any and all the imputations which the "lie by inference" is calculated to fling upon my character as a member of the House of Representatives of* 1843.

I am not ignorant of the fact, that some miserable, venal creatures, who judge all men to be composed of the same base materials as themselves, and for sinister purposes, are endeavoring to destroy your confidence in me—but I have reason to hope that they will fail at least with those of you who know me.

Respectfully,
J. E. SHERIDAN.
Wilkins Township, May 31, 1844.

*As to the value of the package spoken of above, which was sent to the rooms of members, Mr. Long, (who was a member of the Committee of Accounts during the session of 1843, says, upon his examination before the Investigating Committee, of which he was also a member:) "I would say that $3,25 would be a fair price for them." I have no knowledge of the value of Mr. Long's package; but I would sum up the value of that in my possession thus:

1 Razor,	75 cents.
1 Hair Brush,	25 "
1 Nail "	12½ "
1 Shaving Brush,	12½ "
1 " Compound,	25 "
	$1,50

THE SCENE AT THE TELEGRAPH.

It would require more skillful limners than we to portray with the vividness of truth the scene exhibited by the crowd of expectant Democrats yesterday at the north door of the Capitol as the priest of the mute oracle within announcing its revelations, silently inscribed the names of the States which had successively voted for Mr. Polk; and when, at length, the wonder-working Telegraph proclaimed the final nomination, it was heard by all the faithful with speechless amazement. That all the chiefs—the old leaders of the party who had been so long coquetting for the honor, and who had been talked of and voted for—Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, Calhoun—that even Mr. Van Buren himself, whom the general "Democratic" voice had emphatically named as the candidate of the party, and who had actually received a large majority of the votes of the Convention—that all these should be thrown aside, overslaughed, for one of the subalterns of the party—one not before spoken of or thought of—was a result hardly credible.—But so it was, and although the party through out the country will learn the decision with as much surprise as (we dare say) the fortunate gentleman himself will, still we suppose they will be obliged to swallow it with what grace they can.—*Nat. Int. of Thursday.*

The great rise in Red River is thus described in the Red River Republican of May 18th.

THE RIVER—OVERFLOW AND IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY—We are in the midst of ruin and distress. Fifteen days ago the river in front of us began rising, and as the swell gradually increased, various accounts induced a belief that we should have high water, though no one, we think anticipated the perfect deluge with which we have been visited. On Saturday last, accounts from above awakened the liveliest apprehensions for our safety, and planters and holders of city property redoubled their exertions, making new levees and strengthening old ones, the water in the meanwhile rising with fearful rapidity. In the course of the day news was received that the levee in front of Gen. Thomas' plantation on the other side of Bayou Philip, which is the upper boundary of our city, had been broken by the water, which defied all attempts to arrest its course. The bayou at this time was rising, and it required the most active and vigilant exertions of the overseers, Messrs. Smith and Wooten, to save the plantation on this side of the stream. They had a large force under their command, and were all night making new additions and supports to the levee; and we cannot forbear speaking of their conduct on the trying occasion as every way commendable.

On Monday morning, all their defences were carried away by the large body of water in the bayou, and the fine cotton field was soon a waste.

From Monday till Thursday the water continued encroaching and breaking down all defences erected.

On Thursday, we received the news that the river was fullidg at Caddo and Natchitoches, and although there has been no material decline at this point, up to this date, we live in hope. The water in the street remains the same, but as soon as the low land is filled up, we must have a rise.

The damage to private property, furniture, &c. in the city has been considerable. It is estimated by competent judges that the loss sustained by the planting interest on the river, cannot be less than a million and a half of dollars. From Cotile we learn the whole country is a sea of water.

AT W. R. MURPHY'S,

NORTH-EAST Corner of 4th and Market sts., there has lately been received a large supply of fresh seasonable Goods, such as Tweed Cloths, plain and plaid, a fashionable article for Summer coats and pants; Ripka's new style plaids, for Men's and Boy's wear, warranted fast colors; Georg'a Nankins; dark Linen Drill; White do; plain French Linen; new style Plaid Cassimeres; Coat Ginghams; Summer Cloths; Satin and Marseilles Vestings; new style Silk Pocket Handk'fs; white Cambric and Seagrass do; fashionable Cravats, Hosiery, etc., etc., and for the Ladies a large assortment of Earlston Ginghams, among them some very superior styles and quality; Gingham, Balzarine and Lace Lawns; Balzarines, all worsted; Grape d'Amours; Organdines; new plaid Silks; black and blue Black Tare Satins; Corded and Seagrass Skirts; Dimity Collars and Chemisetts; French worked Collars, very cheap; Nansook Muslins; Plaid and Lace Muslins; Edgings, Laces and Blonds, etc., etc—all offered wholesale and retail at a small advance. 3

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell sixty-five acres of most excellent land, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, near the Saltsburg road. There are sixteen acres of good meadow, and thirty-five of arable land, in a good state of cultivation. About twenty acres of superb coal; an excellent orchard, several never failing springs; other advantages combined.
ma 27—w3t*T ROBERT ROSS.

For Sale or Exchange for Land,

A BRICK HOUSE, handsomely situated in the Borough of Manchester, near Wardrop's garden, containing eleven rooms furnished in best style. The lot is 120 feet front on the Beaver road, running back 170 feet, to a 30 foot alley, enclosed with a handsome and good fence, good stable, and all necessary out-buildings, and pump.

It is a very desirable location for a dwelling or public house, for which purpose it is now used.

☞ Apply as soon as possible at the Warehouse of C. JOHNSON, Third street, or to JOHN BEATTY,
may 17—d1w3t. 4th street road, near toll gate.

FROM the New York Gazette, October 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, every now and then one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country, and we doubt not justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles and in the labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the "sovereignest in the world," as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 22 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new and valuable improvement in Lock Gates.

THE subscriber has invented a new mode for opening lock gates for passing boats, &c., which possesses great advantages over the old plan, and having obtained a patent for his improvement, he is now prepared to sell his rights for any portion of the United States, either for canal or river navigation.

As the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted this improvement, an opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of seeing it in operation, at lock No. 1, about one mile above this city, at which place the patentee can at all times be consulted by letter or otherwise. Below will be found a testimony of the character and worth of the improvement from so respectable a source that it cannot fail to secure its adoption by all canal and slack water companies. HENRY McCARTY.
Pittsburgh, May 11, 1844.

TESTIMONIALS.

Governor METCALFE, President of the Board of Internal Improvements of Kentucky, accompanied by Captain Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendant of the Ohio River Improvements, visited, on Friday morning, Lock No. 1 on the Monongahela, to examine the new arrangement, invented by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Henry McCarty, for suspending and working the gates. They were both highly pleased with the invention, and the Governor expressed himself strongly in favor of having the principle applied to the lock gates on the Kentucky and Green rivers. The improvements on these rivers are of the same character as those on the Monongahela—all adding to the vast commerce of our beautiful Ohio. Mr. McCarty's invention has all the useful character of simplicity and practicability. By the aid of iron rods almost the entire weight of the gate is supported, and the friction roller at the bottom dispensed with. A triangular lever, the end of which is supported on wheel traversing the top of the lock wall, is worked by an endless chain around a capstan. Neither chains nor rollers work under water. All repairs are tangible and in sight.—One leaf of the gate, swung under the new arrangement is opened in *three quarters* of a minute by one man—whereas it takes *three and a half* minutes for three men to open the leaf of the other gate, which is suspended in the ordinary manner—thereby lessening the time of locking at least five minutes, which with the saving of labor recommends this invention for adoption on all slack-water navigatio. The locks on the Monongahela improvement, on which this invention has been tried and is in operation, are 50 feet chambers, the size of the locks at Louisville. may 14—d1w&w2m.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Who would, for a single day scratch, when afflicted with the Tetter, Itch, or other diseases of the skin, if they knew what would relieve and cure them?

"Tis horrible to be obliged to rub and scratch when alone, but more horrible to abstain from it (for decency sake) when in company. Let it be remembered that Dr. LEIDY'S TETTER and ITCH OINTMENT is the most efficacious of any other preparation in existence, in curing the Tetter, Itch and other diseases of the skin.—As all diseases of the skin must arise from the impurity of the blood and fluids of the body, and where such, diseases may be of long standing, and the constitution affected thereby, if Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills be used with the Ointment, they will cure any case whatever, and if they do not, the money will be returned by Dr. Leidy. Most cases, however, will be effectually cured by Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment, unless the whole system is impregnated by the diseased humors which will be completely carried off from the system by Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, and the surface of the skin healed by the Ointment. Price of Ointment, 25 cts.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may 10 corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJAMIN LYTLE.
Union township, Washington county, Pa.

This is to certify that I gave one vial of Sellers' Vermifuge to a daughter of mine, eleven years of age, and that she passed 94 large worms. The one vial was worth a dozen of any other kind I have ever used. JAMES LITTLE.

Robinson township, April 10, 1844.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted.
Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood Street. Sold also by J. Mitchell, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny city. may 6

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Peebles township, near East Liberty, on the 8th inst., a RED COW, with a stripe of white on her back, white belly, and a speckled face, crumpled horn, about 3 or 4 years old; no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. She is entered on the township book at East Liberty.
may 21—w3t*P. LEWIS JOHNSTON.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of ANN COATES, of Lower St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment and your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.
ANN COATES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Carter	Thomas Snodgrass.
Th. Dunlavy,	James Flanigan,
J. P. Ross.	W. McGinniss)
Robert Crawford,	George McCartney,
John Dunlavy,	J. C. Shafer.
Henry Ingram,	Daniel Haughey,
James McDonnell,	V. A. Reed.

may 21—w3t*T

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.
Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield.
August 11, 1843.—wly.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or